Commercial. Bilanti

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1878.

WHOLE No. 740

CONSUMER'S HARVEST. RGAINS

NEVER-ENDING ATTRACTIONS.

Desirable styles by the hundreds of thousands dollars worth, to be sold at prices lower than has ever been known in

The reasons we can afford to sell at such fearful low prices is that the entire eastern markets are terrible overstocked, this country. and we are doing such an immense business that we are always in the markets with the ready Cash-Cash to buy up the bargains, while small merchants are generally hard up, and if they were not they could not buy as cheap, as they cannot handle large quantities. Large dealers are the only ones that can take advantage of the terrible sacrifices that are being Food..... \$ 687 10

We are retailing new styles at less figures than small dealers in the city and country have paid for the stock they have

These are the times when men should make their money go as far as possible, and before you purchase one dollar's worth on hand. of Men's, Youth's Boys and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps or Furnishing goods see our inmense stock, and our very low prices. The different departments of our immense establishment are crowded with customer from morning until night.

MABLEY, the One-Price Clothier,

124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

THE YPSILANTI MARBLE WORKS. ESTABLISHED IN 1850 BATCHELDER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES



Made of AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE and GRAN ITE of all kinds. Also SAND STONE MONUMENTS. COPEING for Cemetery Lots, IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, VASES, and URNS for Cemetries and Lawns.

All work executed by first-class workmen and delivered and erected in a good and substantial manner in any part of the State, and prices on favorable terms. Just received a fine assortment of

MARBELIZED SLATE BRACKET SHELVES

Representing the Different Varieties of Foreign Marble. H. BATCHELDER, G. W. LOUGHRIDGE, J. H. WILCOX.

J. H. WORTLEY

Is Closing Ou His Stock of

EROST.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

North Side Congress St.

Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malari-ous, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand.
ver any other medicine
cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quicure of Intermittents is, that it contains no qui-mine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinism or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence. ence, so that fever and ague, shakes or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from

the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Splenic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derange-of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AVER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the premonitory symptoms. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords. For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity,

it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HAVE YOU GOT

Rheumatism, Ague, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint? or are you Bilious and Blood out of order? If yes, MUER'S PILULES will fix you everytime, or money refunded. 50 cents per box-50 large pills. A sure cure for chills. Sold only by FRED. F. INGRAM,

728-779

Opposite Depot.

Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaran-

On HIGH PRICES in full blast

King Combination Captured.

Peddlars Demoralized and in Full Retreat.

An Entire New Deal, with CASH for Trumps.

\$250 for an elegant 7 octave MAR-SHAL & SMITH piano. War-

ranted for 3 years. \$150 for an elegant ESTEY ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

\$125 for an elegant TABER ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years. \$125 for a good BOARDMAN &

Warranted for 5 years. \$30 for a good second-hand MELO-DEON.

Everything in the Musical line at equally low prices. Pianos and Organs to Rent. Rent ap-

plied if purchased. PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Don't be bulldozed by travelling peddlars into buying worthless instruments, when you can buy RELIABLE and first-class instruments at home, and of responsible parties.

Chas. E. Samson,

General Insurance Agency.

Capital Represented. 20,000,000.

INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD, CONN

Hartford, Conn.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co. New York.

Of Mobile, Ala. Firemans' Fund Insurance

San Francisco, California.

Faneuil Hall Insurance Co., M BOSTON.

UNION SPRINGS, N. Y.

Travelers' Insurance Co., F. K. OWEN, M. D. Office at his res Hartford, Conn.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS **Assurance Company**

Of Hartford, Conn. Live Stock and Buildings in-

GRAY piano, second - hand. sured against loss or Damage by Light-NING whether fire insue or not.

terms, and policies promptly issued by

W.H.Jewett,

GET THE

THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner o Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by C, R. PATTISON. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION .- \$2.00 per year, free o

> Professional Cards. ATTORNEYS.

RED A. HUNT, Attorney at Law. Hartford Fire nsurance Co., W. H. JEWETT, Attorney at Law Special and General Insurance Agent, and y V • Special and General Insurance Agent, an adjuster of fire losses, Follett House Block, Cross St Ypsilanti. 728

A LBERT CRANE, Attorney at Law. Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich. YLARENCE TINKER, Attorney and Mobile Underwriters

J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S.

York Central Insurance Con Dental rooms, Arcade block, Huron St., Ypsilan Office hours, 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock o'clock a. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock a. M., and

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeo-

noot, shoe, AND

REPAIR SHOL Risks accepted at fair rates, on liberal East end Cross Street Bridge, nearly opposite the Follett House.

> workmanlike manner. REPAIRING LA-Follett House Block, DIES FINE SHOES A SPECIALTY. I Ypsilanti.have faith to believe I can please the most fastidious

739 LEWIS MILLER.

Liquor, Wine or Beer forever destroyed by the use of Dr. D'UNGER'S accidental discovery of the beneficial properties of CINCHONA. Not a patent medicine. Druggists always have it. The worse the case the more certain the cure. Wives and daughters reclaim your husbands and brothers. Circular free. CHAS S. FRANCIS & CO., 53 North Clark St., Chicago, III.

Reports of City Officers.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR. o the Mayor and Common Council of the City of

first report of the City Superintendent of the Poor, covering the operation of this department of the city government from May 20th, 1877, to May 6th, 1878.

There has been expended by my order in

Wood.... 62 53 Clothing..... Medicine and

Nursing..... Burials..... 49 00 Total..... \$1,251 49 The number of families that received emporary relief was 84. The number of persons in the families

receiving temporary relief was 247. The nationality of the persons receiving temporary relief was as follows: American..... Colored..... Total

Of the entire amount expended the different nationalities received as follows: 421 93 English.....Irish.... 128 51 Total..... \$1,251 49 F. K. REXFORD,

City Superintenent of Poor. Ypsilanti, May 6th, 1878.

TREASURER'S REPORT. CONTINGENT FUND. 10 per cent on Delinquent Tax collection 49 24 \$11,635 04

8,047 85 SINKING FUND. Cr. \$ 3,007 52 ending and city 3y balance May 1, 1877...... \$ 3,007 52 July taxes—FirstDistrict . \$5,066 62 "SecondDistrict 2,516 62— 7,583 24

To transfer to Conting't Fund, \$2,000 00 amount of Bonds paid ... 5,000 00 "Interest paid ... 1,795 00— 8,795 00 \$ 1,795 76 POOR FUND.

WASHINGTON STREET CISTERN FUND.

ELLIS STREET CISTERN FUND.

CITY CEMETERY FUND. By balance May 1, 1877 \$ 42.93 By balance May 1, 1877\$

To balance May 1, 1877 \$24 66

SECOND DISTRICT STREET FUND.

FIRST WARD STREET FUND

SECOND WARD STREET FUND. All work done in a satisfactory and by balance May 1, 1877 \$ 640 52 97 09 STEINE SHOES A SPECIALTY I

THIRD WARD STREET FUND.

FOURTH WARD STREET FUND.

To amount paid Clerk's Orders ... FIFTH WARD STREET FUND. I have the honor to submit herewith the amount paid Clerk's Orders .

RECAPITULATION. THE CITY OF YPSILANTI,
In account with F. P. BOGARDUS, Treasurer, Cr. There has been expended by my order in temporary relief of the city poor, during the period above stated, the sum of \$1,-251.49, vouchers for which are on file with the City Clerk.

The following is a classification of the objects for which the above amount was expended:

Binking Fund.

Washingtonst.CisternFund.

Washingtonst.CisternFund.

Ellis Street Cistern Fund.

City Cemetery Fund.

City Cemetery Fund.

City Cemetery Fund.

Second District Street Fund.

Second Ward Street Fund.

Second Ward Street Fund.

> F. P. BOGARDUS, City Treasurer.

Balance due city \$6,997

MARSHAL'S REPORT. To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Ypellanti: Gentlemen :- There have been from May

1, 1877, to May 1, 1878, the following arrests made: Before Crane, Babbitt, Total Assault and Battery... 17..... 35— 52. Willed In. Willful Trespass..... Violation of Ordinance No. 11..... Assault and Batt'y with Incendiarism ... Uttering c'nterf't notes -Surety of the peace False Pretences Receiving stolen goods Rape.
Selling liquor to minor Careless use of firearms Unlawful entering of freight cars to obtain carriage, -

Also, the following is a statement of the funds used by the Marshal for the past year, ending May 1, 1878, of the several wards

Making and Making and Renairing # to to to Making and repairing ditches 26 5 5 3 and culverts. Scrap'g sts. p'k-ing stone, rep'g 2 2 3 8 9 cist ns& gen w'k 27763 Total.

I have also paid out of the General Fund for repairs, tools, bridges, and the general work done and material furnished, for the year ending May 1, 1878, \$2,468.16, making the total amount paid out by me during the year past \$5,145.30.

I have made and repaired 68 crossings and

14 33 3 3 3 6 14

28 culverts, located as follows:

All of which is most respectfully submit-D. W. THOMPSON,

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COM-MON COUNCIL.

322 78 To the Citizens of Ypsilanti: We would respectfully report that the 350 58 Total amount raised by taxation for the fiscal year, which

closes this day was...... \$16,683 15 Of which amount the Contingent Fund received the sum of . \$ 5,055 50 And said fund received from other sources (see Treasurer's report) the sum of...... \$ 2,678 82

Out of which amount we have expended the following sums. Building new bridge at Forest

Printing (including charter \$76)
Fire department..... By balance May 1, 1877 \$ 188 35 | FIRE department.

NEWS OF THE WEEK MICHIGAN

Four miles of track have been laid on the new railroad between Vassar and Caro, and two engines are employed in elivering materials.

That Mr. Vanderbilt has secured control of the Michigan Contral Railroad is now believed to be a tolerably well ascertained fact. The transfer books show that he holds in his own name ,000 shares of the stock and his known

friends 11,000 shares, making in all ,000. A majority of shares would be ,800. The fight against Vanderbilt and the struggle for proxies is maintained by Moses Taylor and the existing management, and is close enough to make it decidedly interesting.

Munnell, the forger, sentenced at Grand Rapids to ten years in the State Prison, was taken to Jackson Wednes-

Union City is in mourning. There isn't a gin mill in the corporation. The \$3,000 bond did it.

The collections of internal revenue for the Third Revenue District for April amounted to \$23,127.

The two young men who made "con-The two young men who made "confessions" implicating themselves and four others in the murder near Norris, have declared their statements to be untrue and they have been proven to be so. Detective Moore and Aldons, have been charged with conspiracy against the other parwith conspiracy against the other par-

The "National" State Convention is called to meet at Grand Rapids, June 5. The ninth annual reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Michigan, will be held in Kalamazoo Thursday, June 20. Capt. Edward P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, will deliver the addresse

A man named James Dunlevy, of St. James, on the Manitou Islands, paid \$50 in the United States Court at Grand Rapids, on the 7th, for selling tobacco without paying the Government license.

A year ago an association was formed at East Saginaw comprising leading sait manufacturers under the name of the Michigan Dairy Salt Company for the Michigan Dairy Salt Company for the purpose of manufacturing fine table and dairy salt. The ordinary article is refined and ground for this purpose. Heretofore, the Onondoga salt makers have monopolized this trade. It is put up in three, five and ten pound bags and then packed in barrels for shipment. The work is mostly done by boys and girls. The new enterprise is succeeding admirably. They are turning out 150 haradmirably. They are turning out 150 bar-rels a day and have a capacity of 200 barrels, which they will shortly reach.

Two voungsters were fooling with a musket loaded with peas at East Saginaw, when it discharged, the contents lodging in the face of Asa Willis, inflicting a dozen wounds, destroying the sight of one eye and seriously, if not fatally, hurting the lad.

Thomas Rule, of Marquette, who, under the influence of delirium tremens, jumped from the second story window of the poor house and was afterwards secured in jail, where he cut his throat with a bit of glass, died Wednesday night.

John J. Adam, President of the State Pioneer Society, gives notice that the State Pioneer Society will meet at Tecumseh, Wednesday, June 12th, 1878, at ten o'clock A. M., there to hold its fourth social reunion.

Large numbers of graylings are being caught in the Cedar River, Gladwin

The experiment of canning Lake Su-perior fish for market is about to be tried on a large scale at Portage River.

The next Methodist Camp Meeting at Bayview, near Petosky, will commence Tuesday, July 30. All persons wishing to attend the meeting can do so at one fare for the round trip over the following lines of railway, viz: Grand Rapids and Indiana; Michigan Central, and all its branches (from all points east of and including Niles, also from Chicago); Detroit, Lansing & Northern; Detroit & Milwaukee; Flint & Pere Marquette; Chicago & Lake Huron; Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw, Tickets will be on sale at their respective offices from July 22d to August 5th exclusive Return 22d to August 5th exclusive. Return limit August 20th.

it October 31st.

The people of Quincy are highly elated over the prospective success of uniting, by means of canals, the numerous small lakes which run south and southwest from Quincy through Algansee, Orland and Kinderhook, and thus securing the produce of those townships. They have raised about \$5,000, which is the sum re-

Dr. Cummings and L. J. Twitchell, of Sturgis, bondsmen of R. H. Morrison as treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, have been sued by the officers of the Grand Lodge for the amount of the bond, which is \$10,000.

The ninth annual reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, of Michigan, will be held at Kalamazoo, Thursday, June 20th.

The drives on the middle and east bank of the Tittabawassee River aggregating over 60.000,000 feet, are all in the boom limits. It is now settled beyond a doubt that there will be no logs hung

Bishop McCrosky has withdrawn his resignation as Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan, and states that he does so "to give opportunity for the vindication of my (his) character."

The Detroit and Bay City Railroad has just had a section of about 13 miles of new steel rail laid, commencing at Orion and terminating about midway between Rochester and Utica, this being the most difficult section of the road on account of grades and curves.

Postmasters confirmed: Charles G. Clark, Ann Arbor, Mich; Morton L. Cardell, Ha cock, Mich.

A State convention of the Detectives' Association, formed in different counties for mutual protection, chiefly from the depredation of horse thieves, is to be held at Plainwell November 14. The marshal of Otsego has been or-

dered to close all saloons, the bonds of the dealers having rejected by the Common Council as insufficient.

A Canadian schooner has just taken from Marquette for Quebec 20,000 cubic feet of square timber cut in Marquette county, and which will ultimately find a market in England. Another shipment

will be made in July. Warrants have been issued for Elmer Jones, Joseph Hill and others, in the vi-einity of Vandalia, for robbing freight cars of goods. The Central Railroad have missed about 40 barrels of flour and other goods during the last winter.

The Attorney General has given his opinion that under section 26 No. 194 Public Acts of 1877, a patient committed by a Judge of Probate to the insane asy-lum must be detained at the asylum for two years unless a cure be sooner effected. The officers of the asylum have no right to surrender the custody of a patient so committed otherwise than in conso committed otherwise than in conformity with the statute under which he is committed, and in cases where they

have erroneously discharged a patient it is their duty to receive him again into the asylum so soon as he is presented for

The frosts of Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights did great damage in the interior of the State. Grapes, currants and peaches were destroyed, and in some localities wheat and clover was stricken. It is hoped the berry of the wheat is not affected.

Judge Wheeler, of the Ludington District, has resigned, to take effect June 1st. A huge snake is exciting the people of Clinton, Lenawee Co. It is in Demuth Lake, and is described by reliable parties as being "the size of a nail keg," with corresponding length, "head ten inches arross, tongue a foot long," etc.

The red ribbonites declare that they will take no active part in next fall's campaign, but will scratch the names of all whisky men whose names may appear on any of the tickets. The liquor men meanwhile are preparing for the fall campaign. The trade is being addressed by circulars, and steps are being taken very secretly to organize.

Congressman Ellsworth demands \$30,-000 damages from Shearer, his assaultor. Rev. C. H. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, tenders his resignation as a member of the state board of health. Ill health.

Attorney General Otto Kirchner has commenced suit for \$2 000 in behalf of the state, in the Wayne circuit court, against John Hosmer and John B. Sutherland, as bondsmen for Frank Gorton, the de-faulting superintendent of the Sault Ste. Marie ship canal.

Sunday's Free Press contained an advertisement of "For Sale—A piano by a lady with modern legs."

A white robin with a red spot on its breast makes its home in the Jonesville

Tuesday morning, while the workmen were lowering a large ceiling stone to its position on the top of the south portico of the new State Capitol, the mast of the derrick broke and the stone, weighing about tix tons, was precipitated on to the cornice and from there to the steps and landing below. Several men were at work on a scaffold below, lut all ecaped save one, Thomas Almond, who received a severe cut on the head and a number of bruises, none of which are dangerous. The cornice is damaged, and nearly every step broken. The work of repairing was at once commenced. The damage done is estimated at \$2,000.

The summer meeting of the State Pomological Society will occur at Jackson,

GENERAL NEWS.

A great tornado occurred at Canton, China, April 11. Thousands of houses were destroyed or seriously injured by the wind and an enormous water spout from the river, which broke over the city. Many lives were lost. Four fires broke out, and many robberies followed. The latest advices report 500 Chinese killed. No foreigners were seriously hurt.

California crop reports from all parts of the State shows generally a flattering prospect for abundant harvests. In some of the northern counties, grain on low lands is suffering from excess of mois-ture, and the crop may be lighter than that last year, but the southern parts of the State will much more than compensate for any such loss.

It is now pretty generally admitted that the Cuban sugar crop will fall short 30 to 35 per cent. as compared with last year, or from 100,000 to 140,000.

The Emperor at Berlin received Bayard Taylor, the new American minister, for the latter to present his credentials. The Governor General of Canada has prorogued Parliament.

The Italan government has private detectives watching every vessel arriving at New York for the notorious chief bandit Troulonini, accused of committing 30 murders and many robberies.

There was a most extraordinary scene in the Canadian Commons last Friday. Sir John A. McDonald, Dr. Tupper, the Hon. Donald A. Smith, participating. The trouble arose out of remarks by Sir John the night previous, respecting Smith's connection with the Pembina Branch Railroad bill. The most violent limit August 20th.

The above named roads will also give rates at two cents per mile each way from June 1st to September 30th. Return liming summoned to the bar of the Senate for prorogation.

A stage line for mails and passengers has been established between Yankton and Deadwood.

The heavy frosts in parts of New York Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Iowa did considerable damage to the crops.

Prof Jeseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, died at Washington, Monday. One whole side of the Square, at Pulaski, Tenn., burned Sunday morning. Loss, \$82,500; insurance, \$50,000.

The syndicate has made another sub cription for ten million four and a half scription for ten million four and a hair per cents, anticipating their options for August and September, and making their purchases to date 35 million. Important dispatches are said to have

been received by the Canadian govern-ment from their agents along the fronment from their agents along the frontier with respect to Fenian movements. Orders have been issued by the Militia Department, and preparations are making from one end of the Dominion to the other for coast and frontier defense. The intention of the Government is to be fully prepared for all emergencies. Four gun boats, armed with twenty-nine pound guns, manned with twenty-four gunners, are ordered to the River St. Clair, and Lakes Erie and Ontario. All the militia on the frontier is being supplied with arms and ball cartridges, and the interior militia are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to leave for the front at a moment's notice. A battalion of infantry at Kingston is to be converted into artillery. A guard from the Kingston battery will be sent to Torono to protect the military stores. Four nine-pounders have been ordered to Prescott. pounders have been ordered to Prescott.
A battery of artillery is being formed at that point. A new rifle corps is to be organized, at Ottawa Barrack. St. John, New Brunswick, has been supplied with forty-two pounders. The Partridge Island Battery is repaired and heavily armed, and Fort Dufferin, New Brunswich is appendix with high four pounders. wich is supplied with sixty-four pounder rifled guns and thirty-two pounders. In Nova Scotia new batteries of artillery have been raised at Yarmouth and New have been raised at Tarmouth and New Liverpool, and batteries at those points, as well as at Digby and Sydney, Cape Breton, are equipped with sixty-four pounders. The battery at Picton is also placed in a condition of defense. A battery of heavy guns is ordered at Victoria, Van Couver Island, to command the Victoria harbor and Esquimalt. Col. Irwin, of the Royal artillery, has been dispatched to place the battery in an ef-

The avowed purpose of the red-flag militia in Chicago is to defeat the police when the next attempt is made by the Communists to "protect the country," What other civilized Government than that of the United States

fective state.

· FOREIGN NEWS

Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Count Schouvaloff, the Russian imbassador at London, has gone to St. Peterburg. He had long interviews with Lord Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary, and Lord Beaconsfield, the Premier, before his departure. It is believed that he takes the British reply to certain inquiries and proposals determined upon at St. Petersburg 10 days ago, having in view both the withdrawal of Russians and British from Constantinople, and and British from Constantinople, and the facilitating of the assembling of the congress. High hopes are entertained in the best diplomatic quarters, of the iesults of his mission.

The Allen Line steamship Sardinian, Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, May 9, for Quebec, took fire at the entrance of Lough Foyle, the harbor of London-derry. It is reported that an explosion of generated gas occurred in the forehold, and that every effort to save the vessel proved ineffectual. There were about 460 passengers aboard, 400 of whom are reported saved. reported saved.

A special from Rome says: Although the Pope is suffering from inflammation of the liver, the cardinals oppose his removal from the Vatican. Negotiations between the Vatican and Russia have completely failed.

A dispatch from Berlin says:-At 3-30 Saturday afternoon, as the Emperor William was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, several shots from a revolver were fired at him in avenueUnter denLinden. Nobody was hurt. The person who fired the shots was arrested. An accomplice who attempted to rescue the would-be-assassin w also arrested.

LATER.-The man who attempted to assassinate the Emperor is a tinsmith named Emil Heinrich Maxhoedel, said to be from Leipsig. He was taken to the nearest police station, where a preliminary investigation was instituted. The accomplice arrested is named Krueger, a laborer belonging to Berlin. There were unceasing demonstrations before the palace throughout the evening.

Serious rioting has occurred at Blackburn, England. The striking operatives broke the windows of all the mills, and destroyed other property. The military cleared the streets.

The Tariff bill came up in committed of the whole, and Mr. Conger (Rep Mich.) moved that all general debate of the bill be limited to two hours. The motion was defeated—yeas 107, nays 135 Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.), member of the Ways and means Committee, spok in support of the bill.

May 9-In the Senate, the bill to pro

amendments made in committee concur red in, and the bill read a third time an

A report was made by the conference lican side of the House resorted

of Colorado, Nevada and the Territorie to fell and remove timber on the publi lands for mining and comestic purpose was passed with an amendment by M Fort (Rep., Ill.) that such lands shall no be open to railroad corporations for cu ting of timber.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sayler in the chair, of the tariff bill. Mr. Kelley spoke again

and Mr. Harris in favor.

May 10. In the Senate, the resolution authorizing an expenditure of \$36,000, the \$200,000 appropriated to give great stability to the foundation of the Wasl

ington monument passed.

Consideration of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law was resumed, the pendi question being on the amendment of M Thurman (Dem., O.) to strike out January 1, 1878, so that the repeal shall tal effect on the 1st of September next, was agreed to, yeas, 27; nays, 21.

The question then recurred on agreeir

to the amendment of the Judiciary Cormittee, as amended by Mr. Thurma It was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 21—ai the bill was passed. It now goes to the House of Representatives for the concu rence of that body.

After an executive session the Sena:

In the House, a bill providing that natice of contest under the premption homestead, and timber culture laws mu

be printed in newspapers in the coun-where such contest lies; passed. The House went into committee of the whole, when the pending business, to William and Mary College bill was passi over without action, Mr. Goode (Den Va.) stating that he would not press the bill be without action when the bill be stated to be stated this session. The bill appropriating \$ 300 to Richard Heater, of Virginia, f stores and supplies taken by the Unit States army, led to animated discussional disorderly presemblities.

and disorderly personalities. Order being restored, a vote was take Mr. McMahon moved to lay the bill the table. Defeated—yeas 59, nays 11. The bill was then passed.

May 13-In the Senate. Mr. Johnson (Dem., Va.) introduced a bill to levy, by the Moffett bell punch, a tax on liquors in all places in the District where intoxicants are sold by the drink. Referred

The President pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, calling attention to the fact that the payment of claims for boun-ty and arrears of pay due discharged soldiers will cease on the 30th of June

soldiers will cease on the 30th of June next, unless the necessary money be appropriated. Referred.

The Post Office appropriation bill was discussed and amended.

In the House,

Mr. Potter (Dem., N. Y.) as a question of privilege, presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the State of Maryland has, by its Legislature formally declared.

vote from the States of Florida and Louisiana; and,

Whereas, An affidavit by Samuel B. McLin, of the State of Florida, chairman of the Board of State Canvassers for the election held in that State in November, 1876 for elections of Parish 1876, for electors of President and Vice President, has been made public alleging false and fraudulent returns for the votes false and fraudulent returns for the votes for such election in that State, whereby the choice of the people of that State was annulled and reversed, and that the acton of the Board of State Canvassers naking such returns was influenced by the conduct and promises of Hon. Edvard F. Noyes, now Minister to the government of France; and,

Whereas it is allocated that a convenience.

Whereas it is alleged that a conspiracy xisted in the state of Louisana whereby Risted in the state of Louisana whereby he Republican vote in all the precincts of the Farish of East Feliciana and in ome preciencts of West Feliciana at the general election in November, 1876, was purposely withheld from the polls, to aford a pretext for the conclusion, by the Returning Board of that state, of the vote set in these precincts for the vote. east in those precincts for electors of President and Vice-President, and that the palace throughout the evening. The palace throughout the evening. Dense masses were streaming in from the remotest suburbs to manifest their loyalty and sympathy by singing the national anthem. The Emperor went to open the new Royal Theater to-night, and was received with great ovations. State and was received with great ovations.
State

Morrison, treasurer of the Odd Fellows, was bound over, after examination, in \$5,000 bail, to appear for trial at the Ingham County Circuit Court.

An immense spring and axle factory is to be put in operation at Kalamazoo. The buildings will cover two acres of ground.

Thirty battalions of Russian troops have arrived at San Stefano.

There are reports of fresh complications in Roumania.

The Turks will evacuate Shumla, but not Varna or Batoum.

An earthquake at Cua, Venezuela, killed 600 persons. Heavy shocks were felt at Caracas.

Serious rioting has occurred at Black-

House, be appointed to inquire into the aforesaid allegation as to the conduct of May 8—In the Senate Mr. Burnside (Rep. R. I.) called up the House join resolution to amend the joint resolution of July 3, 1876, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms so as to provide that arms shall be issued to Territories as well as States, not exceeding 500 stand of arms to each Territory.

Mr. Davis (Dem. W. Va.) submitted an amendment providing that the present quota of the States shall not be diminished on account of such issue. Agreed to, and the bill passed, minished on account of such issue agreed to, and the bill passed,
The Indian Appropriation bill was considered. A number of amendments were made to the bill.

In the House the speaker announce the committee on census as follows Messrs Cox (N. Y.), Mills, Stenger, Ligon, Smith (Ga.), Carlisle, Hatcher, Ballou, Jorgensen. Ryan and William (Oregon).

The Tariff bill came up in committee in every particular, and with power to sit in Florida and Louisiana, which sub-cemmittees shall be committees of this House, and the chairman tere oaths; that said committees and sub-committees may employ stenographers, and be attended each by deputy sergent-at-arms, and may sit during the sessions of this House and during vacation, and that said committee proceed in

the Speaker. A long discussion ensued, in which Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) desired which Mr. late (kep., Me.,) desired vide for the distribution of awards mad under convention between the Unite States and Mexico, concluded July 1868, was amended and passed.

The Jakies Amended and passed. States and Mexico, concluded July 1868, was amended and passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill, havin been considered in committee of the west gamended to the Senate, the Whole, was reported to the Senate, the Potter declined to allow the words previous question on the resolutions. Mr. Potter declined to allow the words "South Carolina" and "Mississippi," to be added to the resolutions.

When the vote was taken, the Repub-A report was made by the conference committee on the bill to regulate the advertising of mail lettings. A disagreed ment exists as to the price to be paid for advertising, 40 cts. per folio havin been refused by many papers. The Ser ate desired to pay commercial rates. The bill was amended accordingly and passed. In the House, the joint resolution for the enforcement of the 3 hour law in all departments of Government, gave rise to lively discussion, and was finally passed. The Senate bill authorizing the citizer of Colorado, Nevada and the Territoric coinage of three and five cent silver

comage of three and five cent silver pieces, and declaring subsidiary silver coin a legal tender in amounts not exceeding \$20. Passed.

May14.—The Senate concurred in House amendments to the Senate bill, authoriz ing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domaines for mining and domestic purposes, and the bill passed. The Post Office Appropriation bill was considered. The proposed Brazilian mailship subsidy was killed by a vote of 23 to 32, and the bill passed.

Immediately after the reading of the journal demands for the regular order were made on both sides of the House, and the Speaker announced the regula order to be on seconding the demand for the previous question on the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Potter (Dem., N. Y.). The Republicans refrained from voting, thus leaving the House without a quorum, as there were but 111 Democrats

present, 146 being necessary to make a quorum. The call of the House was then ordered. A call disclosing the fact that there were 245 members present, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the question recurred on sec-

with, and the question recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question. The Republicans again resorted to filibustering tactics, and the House was left without a quorum, the Democrats being able to muster only 113 votes.

Mr. Wood (Dem. N. Y.,)—"As the factious minority seem determined to obstruct business, I move that the House adjourn."

The motion was opposed by the Republicans, but was carried—yeas, 130; nays, 104. Before adjournment, the Senate resolu-

tion for the adjournment of the two Houses Thursday next at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of allowing Senators and members to attend the funeral of the late Joseph Henry, was taken up and adopt-

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No more expense keeping books No more expense collecting! No more poor accounts!

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PUBLIC NOTICE. I, John Hannas, being a blacksmith by trade, had

often felt the want of some means whereby I could soften IRON at the forge, so that I could work it at a better advantage. This induced me to make many experiments with different substances which offered the best prospects of success. It was on one of these occasions that I discovered the wonderful effects of Electro Silicon upon the Human System.

I had a defect in three of my fingers, which were bent or shut up in my hand in such a manner by the contraction of the cords, that they were very troublesome to me in my daily avocation. I could not handle my tools as I wished, and often thought that I would have my fingers cut off to get them out of the way. I had used every thing that offered any hope of relief, but all to no effect. Well, I say, I was working with Electro Silicon at the forge, and of course could not prevent its coming in contact with my hands.

as much use of them as ever. I could hardly believe my eyes. I showed my hand to my wife and family, and a general rejoicing was the result.

I had a neighbor living about a milo from my shop who had a lame knee, caused by the cords being contracted by rheumatism. I sent him a bottle of Electro Silicon Limiment, and told him to use it thoroughly. He did so, and at the end of three months he was able to throw away his cane and walk to my shop apparently as well as ever. It had worked as it did in my case, producing a perfect cure. I gave it to others of my neighbors and friends (for miles around) who were suffering from swelled limbs, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, burne, etc., all of which it cured without any trouble. Finding that the Electro Silicon Liniment would penetrate the skin of man further than any other substance, it occurred to me that it must be good for the horse, and it has proved itself one of the very best applications in all external diseases occurring in that noble animal.

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Persons afflicted with any disease which is pronounced incurable, or from which they get no relief from their physician, should not fail to consult DR. LASURE, as he has, and does permanently cure where others have failed, especially in cases of Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

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All private diseases successfully treated.

Neuralgia, Colic, Fever and Ague, Pleurisy, Headache, Sore Throat, and Deafness will be cured quickly and effectually. In short, I propose to dissipate more aches and pains than can be accomplished by any or all physicians in the same space of time. This is no boast. I only ask a trial to make good my assertions.

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experiments with different substances which offered

my hands.

I took no notice of the effect it had produced, until one day wishing to use a heavy hammer, I grasped it with my crooked hand, and much to my surprise I found my crooked ingers straighten out, and I had as much use of them as ever. I could hardly beheve my eyes. I showed my hand to my wife and family, and a general reioleing was the result.

BY HENRY G. BELL.

Hodnet is a village in Shropshire. It, like all other villages, consists principally of one long street, with a good number of detached houses scattered here and there in its vicinity. The street is on a slight declivity, on the sunny side of what in England they call a hill. It contains the shops of three butchers, five grocers, two bakers, and one apothecary. On the right hand, as you go south, is that very excellent inn, the Blue Boar; and on the left, nearly opposite, is the public hall, in which all sorts of meetings are held and which is alternately. ings are held, and which is alternately converted into a dancing-school, a theatre, a chapel, an exhibition-room, or any other kind of room that may be wanted. The church is a little further off, and the parsonage is, as usual, a white house surrounded with trees at one end of the village. Hodnet is, moreover, the market-town of the shire, and stands in rather a populous district; so that, though of small dimensions itself, it is the rallying-place, on any extraordinary occasion, of a pretty numerous population.

One evening in February the mail from London stopped at the Blue Boar, and a gentleman wrapped in a travelling cloak came out. The guard handed him a portmanteau, and the mail drove on. The stranger entered the inn, was shown into a parlor, and desired that the landlord and a bottle of wine should be sent to him.

The order was speedily obeyed, the wine was set upon the table, and Gilbert Cherryripe himself was the person who set it there. Gilbert next proceeded to reuse the slumbering fire, remarking, with a sort of comfortable look and tone, that it was a cold, raw

night. His guest assented with a nod. "You call this village Hodnet, do you not?" said he inquiringly. "Yes, sir, this is the town of Hodnet, and a prettier little place is not to be found in England."

"So I have heard; and as you are not on any of the great roads, I believe you have the reputation of being a primitive and unsophisticated race."
"Private and sofisticated, did you say, sir? Why, as to that, I cannot exactly speak; but if there is no harm in it, I dare say we are. But you see,

I am a vintner, and don't trouble my head much about these matters,"
"So much the better," said the stranger, smiling. "You and I shall become better friends. I may stay with you for some weeks, perhaps months. In the meantime get me something comfortable for supper, and desire your wife to look after my bed-

Mr. Cherryripe made one of his profoundest bows, and descended to the kitchen, inspired with the deepest

respect for his unexpected guest.

Next day was Sunday. The bells of the village church had just finished ringing, when the stranger walked up the aisle and entered, as if at random, a pew which happened to be vacant. Instantly every eye was turned toward him, for a new face was too important an object in Hodnet to be left unnotic-

ed. "Who is he?"

"When did he come?" "With whom does he stay?"
"How long will he be here?"

'How old may he be?"
"Do you think he is handsome?"

These and a thousand other questions flew about in whispers from tongue to tongue, while the unconscious object of all this interest cast his eyes calmly, and yet penetratingly, over the congregation. Nor was it altogether to be wondered at that his appearance had caused a sensation among the good people of Hodnet, for he was not the kind of person one meets with every There was a something both in his face and figure that distinguished of pleasure. Her winning smiles, her him from the crowd. You could not unclouded temper, her affectionate look upon him once, and then turn away with indifference. His features arrested your attention and commanded your admiration. His high Roman nose, his noble brow, his almost feminine lips and beautifully regular teeth his pale but not delicate cheek, his profusion of dark and curling hair, his black bright eyes, whose glance, without being keen was intense-all taken together, produced an effect which might have excited attention on a wider stage than that of Hodnet.

something in his air which they who across the room and asked her to were not accustomed to it did not understand, and which some called grace, others dignity, and others hauteur. When the service was over our hero friends, and little acquainted with the walked out alone, and shut himself up rules of etiquette, she immediately, for the rest of the day in his parlor at the Blue Boar. But speculation was busily at work, and at more than one tea-table that evening in Hodnet, conjectures were poured out with the tea and swallowed with the toast.

A few days elapsed, and the stranger was almost forgotten; for there was to be a subscription assembly in Hodnet. which engrossed entirely the minds of men. It was one of the most important events that had happened for at least a century. Such doings had never been known before. There was never such a demand for milliners milliner of whom history speaks. Needles worked unremittingly from morning to night, from night to morning. Fiddles were scraped on in private, and steps danced before looking-All the preparations which Captain Parry made for going to the

North Pole were a mere joke to the preparations made by those wife intended to go to the Hodnet assembly.

At length the great, the important, night arrived, "big with the fate" of many a rustic belle. The three professional fiddlers of the village were elevated on a table at one end of the hall, and everybody pronounced it the very model of an orchestra. The candles (neither the oil nor the coal gas company had as yet penetrated so far as Hodnet) were tastefully arranged and regularly snuffed. The floor was admirably chalked by a travelling signpainter, engaged for the purpose, and the refreshments in an adjoining room, consisting of negus, apples, oranges, cold roast beef, porter and biscuits, were under the immediate superintendence of our very excellent friend,

Mr. Gilbert Cherryripe.

At nine o'clock, which was considered a fashionable hour, the hall was nearly full, and the first country dance presumptive heir of old Squire Thor- that he won so much upon their favor,

through its mazes the divinity of his heart, Miss Wilhelmina Bouncer, only Tobias Bouncer, Esq., daughter of ustice of the peace in the county of

Shropshire. Enjoyment was at its height, and the three professional fiddlers had put family a person whom she had never a spirit of life into all things when seen in her life before and who, for suddenly one might perceive merriment was for a moment checked, whilst a more than usual bustle pervaded the room. The stranger had entered it; and there was something so different in his looks and manner from those of any of the other male creatures, that everybody surveyed him with renewed curiosity, which was at first slightly tinctured with

"Who can he be?" was the question that instantaneously started up like a crocus in many a throbbing bosom. "He knows nobody and nobody knows him; surely he will never think

of asking anybody to dance with him,"
"Dance!" exclaimed Miss Coffin, the apothecary's daughter, "I wonder who would dance with him? a being whom we know no more about than we do of the man in the moon. Papa says he looks for all the world like a quack doctor."

"I rather suspect that he is an Irish fortune-hunter, come for the express purpose of running away with some of us. We ought to be upon our guard, I assure you," said Miss Bluebite, a stiff spinster of fifty, who was considered the Madam de Stael of the village.

Miss Bluebite was said to have property to the amount of seventy pounds per annum, and no doubt concluded that she was herself the leading object of the adventurer's machinations. Had it been so, he must have been a bold adventurer indeed.

For a long time the stranger stood aloof from the dancers in a corner by himself, and people were almost be ginning to forget his presence. But he was not idle; he was observing attentively every group and every individual that passed before him. Judging by the various expressions that came over his countenance, one would have thought that he could read character at a single glance—that his perceptions were similar to intuitions. Truth obliges me to confess that it was not with a very favorable eye that he regarded the great majority of the inhabitants of Hodnet and its neighborhood. Probably they did not exact-ly come up to his expectations—but what these expectations were it is difficult to conceive.

At length, however, something like a change seemed to come over the stranger's dreams. His eyes fell on Emily Sommers, and appeared to rest where they fell with no small degree of pleasure. No wonder; Emily was not what is generally styled beautiful, but there was a sweetness, a modesty a gentleness about her, that charmed the more the longer it was observed. She was the only child of a widowed

mother. Her father had died many a year ago in battle, and the pension of an officer's widow was all the fortune he had left them. But nature had bestowed riches of a more valuable kind than those which fortune had denied. I wish I could describe Emily Sommers, but I shall not attempt it. She was one of those whose virtues are hid from the blaze of the world, only to be the more appreciated by those who can understand them. She was one of those who are seldom missed in the hour of festive gayety, who pass unobserved in the midst of glare and bustle, and whose names are but rarely heard beyond the limits of their own immediate circle. But mingle with that circle, leave the busy world behind you and enter within its circumscribed and domestic sphere, and then you will discover the value Without her, the winter fireside or the summer evening walk, is destitute the summer evening smiles, her winning smiles, her "His regiment has returned from the summer evening walk, is destitute france, and he is to be with us to-morrow or next day. We shall be morrow or next day. We shall be spirit presides, unconscious of its power, else they become uninteresting and desolate. I have said that she is not missed in the hour of festive gayety, but when she is at length removed from among us, when the place that knew her knows her no more, she leaves

"A void and silent place in some sweet home," and a "long-remembered grief" throws its shadowy gloom over a few fond hearts.

In stature he was considerably above the middle height, and there was a stranger first spoke. He walked right dance with him. Emily had not seen him before, but concluding that he had come there with some of her with a frank artlessness, smiled an acceptance of his request. Just at that moment young Squire Thorough-bred came bustling toward her, but observing her hand already in that of the stranger, he looked somewhat wrathfully at the unknown, and said,

with much dignity,—
"I, sir, intended to have been Miss Sommer's partner.'

The stranger fixed his dark eye upon the squire, a slight smile curled on his lip, and without answering he passed with his partner and took his place in the dance. The squire stood still since the days of Ariadne, the first for a moment, feeling as if he had just experienced a slight shock of electriciy. When he recovered, he walked quietly away in search of Miss Wilhelmina Bouncer.

It was the custom in Hodnet for the gentlemen to employ the morning of the succeeding day in paying their respects to the ladies with whom they had danced on the previous evening. At these visits all the remarkable events of the ball were of course talked over. Criticisms were made upon the different dresses, commentaries were offered on the various modes of dancing, and mutual inquiries were made concerning the odd-looking man who introduced himself so boldly to Mrs. and Miss Sommers, and who was reported even to have seen them home, or at least to have left the assembly along with them. We have no doubt that all this chit-chat was very interesting to the parties engaged in it; but as we have not the talent either of a Richardson or a Bostwell, we shall not attempt to enter into its details, especially as our attention is more particularly devoted to the "odd looking

man" already spoken of.

It is mest true that he did leave the public hall of Hodnet with Mrs. and Miss Sommers, and true that he escortwas commenced by the eldest son and ed them home. Nav. it is also true oughbred, who conducted gracefully that, on his requesting permission to without much difficulty obtained. This was surely very imprudent in Mrs. Sommers, and everybody said it

was imprudent. "What! admit as a visitor in her seen in her life before, and who, for anything she knew, might be a swindler? There was never anything so preposterous; a woman, too, of Mrs. ommer's judgment and propriety It was very, very strange.

But whether it was very strange or not, the fact is that the stranger soon spent most of his time at Violet Cottage; and what is, perhaps, no less wonderful, notwithstanding his apparent intimacy, he remained nearly as much a stranger to its inmates as ever. His name they had ascertained was Frederic Burleigh, that he was probably upward of eight-and-twenty, and that, if he had ever belonged to any profession, it must have been that of arms. But farther they knew not.

Mrs. Sommers, however, who, to a well-cultivated mind added a considerable experience of the world, did not take long to discover that their new friend was, in every sense of the word, a man whose habit and manners en-titled him to the name and rank of gentleman; and she thought, too, that she saw in him, after a short inter-course, many of those nobler qualities which raise the individual to a high and weli-merited rank among his species.

As for Emily, she loved his society she scarcely knew why; yet when she endeavored to discover the cause, she found it no difficult matter to convince herself that there was something about him so infinitely superior to all the men she had ever seen, that she was only obeying the dictates of rea-son in admiring and esteeming him. Her admiration and esteem contin-

ued to increase in proportion as she became better acquainted with him, and the sentiments seemed to be and the sentiments seemed to be mutual. He now spent his time almost continually in her society, and it never hung heavy on their hands. The stranger was fond of music, and Emily, beside being mistress of her instrument, posessed naturally a fine visco. Norther did the instrument of the stranger was a second naturally a fine visco. voice. Neither did she sing and play unrewarded; Burleigh taught her that most enchanting of all modern languages-the language of Petrarch and Tasso; and being well versed in the use of the pencil, show-ed her how to give to her landscapes a richer finish and a bolder effect. Then they read together, and as they looked with a smile into each other's countenances, the fascinating pages of fiction seemed to acquire a tenfold interest.

It was a picture for Rubens to have painted, that little domestic circle beside the parlor fire; Mrs. Sommers with her work-table beside her, and a benevolent smile and matronly grace upon her still pleasing countenance; her guest, with the glow of animation lighting up his noble features, reading aloud the impassioned effusions of genius—and Emily, in all the breath-lessness of fixed attention, smiling and weeping by turns, as the powerful master touched the different chords of sensibility. These were evenings of calm but deep happiness-long, long to be remembered.

Spring flew rapidly on. March,

with her winds and her clouds, passed away, April with her showers and her sunshine, lingered no longer, and May came smiling up the blue sky, scattering her roses over the surface of creation. The stranger entered one evening, before sunset, the little garden that surrounded Violet Cottage. Emily saw him from the window and hastened out to meet him. She held

in her hand an open letter.
"It is from my cousin!" said she.
"His regiment has returned from so glad to see him! gentleness, must throw their hallowed influence over the scenes where her were playmates when we were children, and though it is a long while since we parted, I am sure I should know him again among a hundred."
"Indeed!" replied the stranger

"Indeed!" replied the stranger, almost starting; "you must have loved him very much, and very constantly too."
"Oh, yes! I loved him as a brother."

Burleigh breathed more easily. "I am sure you will love him too," Emily added. "Everybody whom you love and

who loves you, I also must love, Miss Sommers. But your cousin I shall not at present see. I must leave Hodnet to-morrow." "To-morrow! leave Hodnet to-morrow?" cried Emily, turning pale and

trembling with emotion. "Good Heavens! that emotion—can it be possible? Miss Sommers—Emily

-is it for me you are thus grieved?' "It is so sudden," said Emily—"so unexpected; are you never to return again—are we never to see you more?" "Do you wish me to return? Do you wish to see me again?"

"Oh, how can you ask it?" "Emily, I have been known to you only under a cloud of mystery—a solibeing without a friend or acquaintance in the world—an outcast apparently from society, either sinned against or sinning-without fortune, without pretensions—and with all these disadvantages to contend with, how can I suppose that I am indebted to anything but your pity for the kindness which you have shown to me?"

"Pity! pity you? Oh, Frederic! do not wrong yourself thus. No! though you were a thousand times less worthy than I know you are, I should

not pity, I should-" She stopped confused, a deep blush spread over her face, she burst into tears, and would have sunk to the ground had not her lover caught her

"Think of me thus," he whispered, 'till we meet again, and we may both "Oh, I will think of thee thus for-

They had reached the door of the

cottage.
"God bless you, Emily!" said the stranger. I dare not see Mrs. Som-mers; tell her of my departure, but tell her, that ere autumn has faded into winter, I shall be here. Farewell

dearest! farewell." She felt upon her cheek a hot, hurried kiss, and when she ventured to

look round, he was gone. Henry arrived next day, but there was a gloom upon the spirits of both mother and daughter which it took some time to dispel. Mrs. Sommers felt for Emily more than herself. She round of beef?

wait on them the next day, it was now perceived that her child's future happiness depended more upon the honorof the stranger than she had hith. erto been aware, and she trembled to think of the probability that, in the busy world, he might forget the very existence of such a place as Hodnet or

any of its inhabitants. Emily entertained better hopesbut they were the result, probably. of the sanguine and unsuspicious tem-perament of youth. Her cousin mean-while, exerted himself to the utmost to render himself agreeable. He was a young, frank, handsome soldier, who had leaped into the very middle of many a lady's heart—coat, sword, epaulette, belt, cocked hat, feathers and all. But he was not destined to leap into Emily's. She had enclosed it within too strong a line of circum-vallation. After a three month's siege it was pronounced impregnable. So nenry, who really loved his cous-in ext to his country, thinking it folly to endanger his peace and waste his time any longer, called for his horse one morning, shook Emily warmly by the hand, then mounted and rode away.

Autumn came-the leaves grew red, Autumn came—the leaves grew red, brown, yellow and purple, then dropped from the high branches and lay rustling in heaps upon the path below. The last roses withered; the last lingering wain conveyed from the fields their golden treasure; the days were bright, clear and chill—the nights were full of stars and dew, and the dew, ere morning, was changed into silver hoar frost. The robin hopped across the garden walks—and candles were the garden walks—and candles were set upon the table before the tea-urn. But the stranger came not.

Darker days and longer nights succeeded. Winter burst upon the earth; storms went careering through the firmament; the forests were stripped of their foliage and the fields had lost their verdure. But still the stranger came not. Then the lustre of Emily's eye grew dim, but yet she smiled, and looked as if she would have made her-

self believe that there was hope.
And so there was; for the mail once more stopped at the Blue Boar, a gentleman wrapped in a travelling cloak once more came out of it, and Mr. Gilbert Cherryripe once more poked the fire for him in his best parlor. Burleigh did come back!

I shall not describe their meeting, nor inquire whether Emily's eye was long without its lustre. But there was still another trial to be made. Would

she marry him?
"My family," said he, "are respectable, and as it is not wealth we seek, I have an independence, at least equal I should hope to our wishes; but anything else which you may think mysterious about me I cannot unravel until you are indissolubly mine."

was a point of no slight difficulty. and Emily intrusted its decision en-tirely to her mother. Her mother saw that the stranger was inflexible in his purpose, and she saw also that her child's happiness was inextricably linked with him. What could she do? It would have been better perhaps had they never known him; but knowing and thinking of him as they did, there was but one alternative-the risk must be run.

It was run. They were married in Hodnet, and immediately after the ceremony they stepped into a carriage and drove away-nobody knew whither. We must not infringe upon the sacred happiness of such a ride upon such an occasion, by allowing our thoughts to dwell upon it. It is enough for us to mention, that toward twilight they came in sight of a magnificent gothic mansion, situated in the midst of extensive and noble parks. Emily expressed her admiration of its appearance, and her young husband, gazing on her with impassioned delight, ex-

claimed,—
"Emily, it is thine! My mind was imbued with erroneous impressions of women; I had been courted and deceived by them; I believed that their affections were to be won only by flat-waste, which characterize the use of clave woman a-foot, the veiled tering their vanity or dazzling their ambition. I was resolved that unless I were loved for myself, I should not be loved at all. I travelled through the country incognito-I came to Hodnet and saw you. It was I, and not my fortune, that you married—but both are thine. We are now stopping at Burleigh House, your husband is Frederic Augustus Burleigh, Earl of Exeter, and you, my Emily, are his

Gardening About Paris.

There are over 6,000 men, women and children engaged in growing early asparagus, lettuce, carrots and the like, in and around Paris. The rent of the land varies from \$180 to \$240 per acre, according to situation and irrigation. These market gardens are of comparatively small dimensions, and varv from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent. Taking the smaller size, the plant necessary to carry on business costs nearly \$2,500, including large and small bell-glasses straw mats, glazed lights, frames, tools, baskets, horse, cart and other necessary materials. The regular workmen, is said, earn an average pay of about forty cents a day, with board and lodging, all the year round. Extra men receive about seven cents per hour— women five cents. Most of the men come from other sections, not so much for the sake of the wages, which are low for France, but in order to learn a business which they can turn to profitable account when they return to their homes after two or three years' service. -Boston Cultivator.

At Indianapolis there is a newspaper which says its mission is the eman-cipation of labor. If labor is so much enslaved in this country it is a little singular that so many poor men be-come rich here. There is nothing that will emancipate labor so soon as good morals and a habit of saving. mechanic who has learned his trade well; who has no pet vice to feed, and who marries at 25 or 30 a young woman so skilled in household economy that she can make every cent of his wages bring to him its full value, is very certain of becoming a well-to-do if not a rich man. No young man can accumulate property honestly without great self-denial in the beginning. He needs more discipline than a soldier, for he has a bigger fight to make. One of the first things he has to learn is the importance of keeping out of the society of fools and spendthrifts. most dangerous enemies are his companions.

Can a man make a square meal off a

\$1,000,000,000.

HOW THE ECONOMY OF THE FRENCH PAID THEIR GREAT WAR INDEM-NITY—HINTS FOR AMERICANS TO CONSIDER.

Translated for the St. Louis Times.

No event of modern times has excited more wide and general surprise than the ease with which the French people paid off the heavy war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 to Germany. It has been a puzzle alike to financiers, to statesmen, and to political economists, how a nation just emerged from a costly (though brief) military struggle could raise so enormous a sum in cash in less than two years' time. National pride, it was widely said, had much to do with it; but no amount of national pride could have raised a thousand millions of dollars in a nation where the conditions of great accumulated wealth and general prosperity did not pre-exist. National pride had not availed to save French honor from condign and overwhelming defeat in war, nor to avert the humiliating aspect of her capital in the hands of a foreign foe, nor to redeem her from the reproach of ill-prepared and undisciplined forces and badly organized

for meeting the German indemnity. For, be it mentioned, Bismarck had exacted not only cash payment, withexacted not only cash payment, without credit, but also payment in gold and silver. The whole sum of \$1,100,000,000 (including 200,000,000 francs levied on the city of Paris, and other contributions levied during the contr war contributions levied during the progress of hostilities) was paid in specie excepting only 100,000,000 of time. Behind a throng of Turkish francs in notes of the Bank of France, the Prussians consented to take ing under enormous burdens, advances and the minutes of time. Behind a throng of Turkish porters, who pass running and bending under enormous burdens, advances and the minutes of time. in place of an equal amount of gold. Inquiries into the current of exchanges mother-of-pearl, and bearing an Ameriactually developed the fact that France was exporting securities and importing gold the whole time of the indemnity payments; but the actual amount to which the flow of the precious metals into France extended on this account could not be accurately learned.

Another explanation of the rapid liquidation by France of this prodigious levy was that the annual income of France is \$3,600,000,000, and that the payment to Germany took only one-third of the gross annual earnings of the French people. But there can be no doubt that to the general character for frugality and the accumualted savings of the French people, must be mainly credited the financial phenomenon of the 19th century. The enormous loans which the payment of the indemnity compelled the French government to put upon the market were big eunuch on horseback, crying out, all promptly taken, and the greater portion of the money came from French people. Five per cent. rentes, or bonds, to the heavy amount of \$1,-640,000,000, were all taken, at an average price 83 per cent., thus making the behind, a Sister of Charity from the interest to the investers average 6 per cent. Not only so, but the second loan, of 1872, was so eagerly sought for that

saved, even out of the slenderest incomes, represent a handsome surplus. In Eugland there is one man in every five who spends all he gets, but in France there is not one in forty who spends his income, the other thirty. the means of living in England, and more conspicuously still in the United Maltese hooded in her black faldetta, States, are quite unknown among the the Hebrew woman dressed in the French people. Of what nine families antique costume of India, the negress out of every ten would here throw out of every ten would here throw away, a French family would make a variety of appetizing dishes; and it is literally that the French went. literally true that the French man and woman would live, and live well. on the mere waste of American families. These habits of economy enable the people to lay up their little savings year by year, and it is well known that the public funds are the most favorite means of investment with the peasantry. The French rentes can be had in denominations of 100 francs (\$20) and upward, and have always been highly popular with the masses. The principle of popularizing the loans of principle of popularizing the loans of the government has worked admirably and tiny Circassian feet no longer than and has been borrowed to advantage in the issue of United States bonds, which are now to be had in sums as

low as \$50. Here is a fact which speaks volumes in favor of the French system of public ascetic life, the abuse of pleasure, exlaws. So long ago as 1867 the debt of treme fatigue, the excess of opulence France was held by 1,095,683 persons, who averaged \$2,000 each, It is now still more widely distributed. In England, on the other hand, her great public debt of \$3,850,000,000 is in the hands of only 126,331 persons, thus averaging more than \$30,000 to each like harlequins, girdles stuck full of holder. It is, unfortunately, impossiholder. It is, unfortunately, impossible to ascertain how many persons hold Mameluke trousers, short drawers, the debt of the United States, because so large a proportion of it is in the form of coupon bonds, which pass from hand to hand without registration. In habits monkish and habits covered France all the rentes are inscribed in the name of the holder on books of the treasury. To have their names in the beggars with the port of princes, a "Grand Livere" of the public debt is an honor eagerly sought after by the masses of the people.

During all the recent enormous drain upon her resources, which has nearly doubled her national debt, there has verse have emptied their stores. not been heard anywhere among French people the slightest hint of repudiation. The French look upon their public debt as an obligation redly due: and it is due in the larger

part to themselves. Another striking feature of the prosperity of France, which aids in enabling her to bear the extraordinary fiscal burdens imposed upon her, is the fact of the distribution of real estate among the citizens. Statistics establish the fact that there are 6,000,000 houses in France, and the majority of them are homesteads belonging to their tenants. Three-fifths of the entire population are inhabitants of the rural districts, while in England the proportion is only one-fifth, four-fifths being residents of towns.

Finally, one conspicuous element in that national prosperity which has brought the world to a wondering rec-ognition of the vast resources of France is the recent development of her commerce. Since 1855 the foreign commerce of France has been considerably more than doubled. Her mastery of the finer mechanic arts and the perfection to which processes of manufacture have been carried are well known the world over. The frugality of her people is only matched by their industry. The whole country teems with productiveness. French fabrics are found in almost endless profusion and variety in all the markets of the globe. It is this constantly growing fertility of production, joined with the causes previously enumerated, which has enabled the French people to bear with such marvelous ease a burden which it was almost universally predicted would crush and overwhelm them.

The Wonders of Constantinople.

From Edmondo de Amicis's "Constantinople" G P. Putnam's Sons.

To see the population of Constanti-nople it is well to go upon the floating bridge, about one-quarter of a mile in campaigns.

Another theory of this rapid payment of the stupendous fine of five millards of francs, was that Francewas the holder of about \$2,000,000,000 of foreign securities, which were sold, and the proceeds invested in the new "rentes" or government bonds issued "rentes" or government bonds issued "rebs that crown it are of Asiatic charlength, which extends from the most urbs that crown it are of Asiatic character and color. The Golden Horn, which has the look of a river, separates

> can lady; and at either side of it a Bedouin wrapped in a white mantle and a Turk in muslin turban and sky-blue caftan, beside whom canters a young Greek gentleman followed by his dragoman in embroidered vest, and a Dervise with his tall conical hat and tunic of camel's hair, who makes way for the carriage of a European ambas-sador, preceded by his running foot-

man in gorgeous livery.

All this is only seen in a glimpse, and the next moment you find yourself in the midst of a crowd of Persians, in pyramidal bonnet of Astrakan fur, who are followed by a Hebrew in a long yellow coat, open at the sides; a frowzy-headed Gypsy woman with her child in a bag at her back; a Catholic priest with breviary staff; while in the midst of a confused throng of Greeks, Turks and Armenians comes a of a harem, dressed in green and viohospital at Pera, an African slave carrying a monkey, and a professional story-teller in a necromancer's habit, the subscriptions covered the amonut called for 13 times over, compelling the government to award the rentes diverse people pass each other without among the subscribers pro rata.

All travelers in France unite in representing the French people as great economists. With them not only does a very little money go a great way in supplying their wants, but the sums saved, even out of the slenderest incomes, represent a handsome surply: cap and her hair on her shoulders, the ition, are seen in single file, as if ed there on purpose to be contrasted

with each other. Seekers after the beautiful or the horrible will here find their most audacious desires fulfilled; Raphael would be in ecstacies, and Rembrant would tear his hair. The purest types of Greek and Caucassian beauty are mingled with flat noses and wooly heads; queens and fairies pass beside you; lovely faces and faces deformed by your hand; gigantic porters, enormous-ly corpulent Turks and black sticks of skeleton shadows of men that fill you with pity and disgust; every strangest aspect in which can be presented the ascetic life, the abuse of pleasure, excolors may there have his fill. No two figures are dressed alike. Here are shawls twisted around the head, cuirasses, sleeves puffed and slashed, with gold lace, men dressed like wo-men, and women that look like men: cal decorations, that remind one of masquerade in a mad-house, for which verse have emptied their stores.

Comparative Size of Countries

and Waters.
Greece is about the size of Vermont. Palestine is about one-fourth the size of New York.

Hindostan is more than a hundred times as large as Palestine. The Great Desert of Africa has near-

y the present dimensions of the United States. The Red Sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and it is three times as wide as Lake Ontario.

The English Channel is nearly as large as Lake Superior. The Mediterranean, if placed across North America, would make sea navigation from San Diego to Baltimore.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right-To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, May 18, 1878.

Republican Co. Convention.

ixth Ward.

E. P. ALLEN,
J. W. CHILDS,
M. J. NOYES,
H. C. WALDRON,
A. J SAWYER,
A. J. SAWYER, Chairman,
H. C. WALDRON, Secretary.

been called for June 5th. The State Convention occurs the 13th. If the Republiown, and make gains as they ought to, personal bickerings, grievances, and individual axes wanting to be ground, must be cast

The Sunday-School Lesson-tomorrow, May 19.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S DREAM.

DAN. 2: 36-45. GOLDEN TEXT.—"There is a God in Heaven, that revealeth secrets."—Dan. 2: 28. CENTRAL TRUTH. -The Lord rules in the kingdoms of men.
Three years had passed away since the Three years had passed away since the incident related in the last lesson. Daniel and his young companions having passed the interval in diligent study under the best teachers, were introduced to the King. The record states that he "communed with them," and was surprised and pleased to find that they had made such remarkable attainments in knowledge. Just at this crisis occurred the famous vision which came to Nebuchadnezzar in a dream, and disturbed him greatly. The vision was of such a character as to make a profound better this medicine were distributed, free of charge, by druggists in this country to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia, and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your druggist, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles, it cannot consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia, and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in this country to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia, and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in this country to those afflicted with consumption, as the croup, by druggists in this country to those afflicted with consumption, as the croup, severe coughs, pneumonia, and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your druggist, and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles, it of the consumption are the consumption and the country to the country to the advanced such a character as to make a profound impression on the monarch's mind, and rouse him in great perturbation from his slumbers. Yet he could not recall the details of his dream. The vision had vanished from his recollection, but the fright and distress occasioned by it remained and and distress occasioned by it remained, and the anxious King could find no rest. In this crisis he summoned before him the most learned and distinguished of his seers, and songht a solution of his fears at their hand. On their confessing their inability to do this, Nebuchadnezzar, after the fashion of an eastern despot, ordered that their lives should be forfeited. Not only so, but he included in his fury Daniel and his companious, who were ranked among the wise men of the kingdom. Daniel was astounded, as well he might be, at being told that he must prepare to die, but with unshaken faith in God's interposition, asked for a reprieve, pledging himself, if time were allowed, that he would explain the vision. A respite was ordered, and Daniel and his three friends had instant recourse to prayer. Their prayers were recourse to prayer. Their prayers were heard, and during the night the desired revelation was made to Daniel. He met the King in the morning, having first devoutly thanked God for his interposition, and described to him the vision which had so impressed him. Daniel told the monarch plainly that it was by God's help alone that he could read his dream aright, modestly disclaiming any merit for the discovery, but referring it to the sovereign purposes of God. He then described an appearance like a majestic image or statue, of colossal proportions, with a head of gold, arms and breast of silver, belly and thighs of brass, legs of iron, and feet of mingled iron and clay. Then there appeared a stone cut without hands from the neighboring mountain which was pre-

it even to dust, so that it was blown away,

while the conquering stone assumed mighty proportions, and became like a

great mountain filling the earth! The monarch listened in wonder and awe, and

acknowledged in silence the accuracy of the

may read its fulfilment, while we anticipate

could not stand.

Normal Items.

Prof. Steere, of the University, will lecture in Normal Hall Saturday evening, May 18. His lecture will be on some portion of his travels in the East, or on the "Upper Amazon." A very interesting lecture is expected.

Prof. McLouth, lectured before the Normal Lyceum last Friday evening. All extend their hearty thanks to the Prof. for his pleasing and instructive lecture.

Mayo, of Springfield, Mass. addresses the graduates of the Normal May 30th.

The "everlasting book agent" is making his appearance among the students, to get workers for the summer. "Bad luck to

Zealot's public, takes place Friday even ing, May, 24.

Pof. Putnam gave an interesting lecture, last Wednesday evening, on the "Two Schools of Education-The Old and the New." Prof. Putnam, seems to favor the old school, viz. Classical.

Prof. Pease, has been absent from school the past week.

"I Cannot Walk without a fluttering in my heart" is the announcement made by many who have overworked their powers in quest of money or pleasure, and who, in the meridian of life, find themselves beyond THE Repeblican County Convention has the enjoyment of the good things for which the enjoyment of the good things for which they have labored so long. They are invarient on occurs the 13th. If the Republiser recommended as an almost certain cure. cans of Washtenaw propose to hold their Taken according to directions, it can do no injury and with result in permanent good. This is its experience for years. It is the acknowledged tonic of the world, and it seldom fails to supply appetite, strength, good spirits and renewed health. As a tonic it is without a peer. Ask your physician and he will recommend it; go to your druggist and get it.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION -OF THE-

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

At Ypsilanti, in the State of Michigan, At the close of business, May 1st, 1878.

RESOURCES. oans and Discounts yerdarfis

S. Bonds to secure circulation.

When Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages the from approved Reserve Agents use from other National Banks, eal estate, furniture, and fixtures Iteal estate, furniture, and fixtures.

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Fractional currency (including mickels)...

Specie (including gold treasury certificates).

Legal-Teuder Notes.

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer

(five per cent. of circulation).

Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than five per ceut, redemption fund.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss County of Washtenaw, Statement is Irac, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1878. F. W. HAWKINS, Notary Public Washtenaw County, Michigan neighboring mountain, which was projected against the huge image, as by some invisible force, so that it was completely destroyed, breaking it in pieces, reducing

Correct. Attest L. A. BARNES, E. F. UHL, EDGAR BOGARDUS, Director

REMEMBER THAT

MRS. O. A. DENNIS

Has on hand a full and complete assortment of

inspired and graphic description of youthful seer. Daniel went on at once to explain the meaning of the vision, and with plain the meaning of the vision, and with his explanation our lesson begins. The vision was prohetic and described under the figure of the image and its peculiar construction, five kingdoms or powers. Four of these are generally supposed to be the Babylonian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman Empires. The golden head was the empire of Nebuchadnezzar himself. This was fo fall before the Persian power, represented by the silver breast and arms. MILLINERY

Which she is offering at

VERY LOW RATES.

Please call and examine for yourself. PLACE, OPP. DEPOT.

ADIES

This was to fall before the Persian power, represented by the silver breast and arms. This in its turn was to yield to the Graco-Macedonian empire, under Alexander, and then the iron feet of the great Roman Empire was in turn to tread down every other power and become the mistress of the world. Then come the citing out without It will be for your interest to call over power and become the mistress of the world. Then came the stone, cut without hands from the mountain, the kingdom of Christ, which was to conquer every opposing force, and eventually fill the whole earth with the glory of God. Such was the monarch's dream, and such the interpretation of the gifted young Hebrew seer. Looking back through the centuries we may read its fulfilment, while we anticipate Frank Smith's store and examine my stock latest styles, in Spring and Summer Goods

MILLINERY GOODS.

HATS, RIBBONS, LACES, ORNANENTS AND FLOWERS.

I do stamping and keep stamped goods. the grand consummation in the future. Thoughtful minds are the truly great powers in this world. The proud monarch of Babylon trembled before the young scholar who could read for him the mysteries of his dream. Solomon gives us an illustration in Eccl. 9: 14-15: "There was a little gifty and four way within its and the second sec Expenses being less I am giving my patrons the benefit

ANNA WORDEN.

illustration in Eccl. 9: 14-15: "There was a little city, and few men within it; and there came a great King against it, and besieged it, and built great bulwarks against it. Now there was found in it a poor, wise man, and he, by his wisdom, delivered the city; yet no man remembered that same poor man." It is the thinking minds which contribute most to the safety, the enlightenment, and the progress of the world. "Wisdom is better than weapons of war." The only permanent foundations of a nationis in religion. The great empires of the old world have all passed away. The Chaldean, Persian, Greek and Roman powers are gone. They had wealth, military prowess, art, science, everything but the fear of God and the true religion, and they could not stand.

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FLOUR AND FEED,

No better in the market. It will pay the whole city to try my

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DANIEL'S

Celebrated

Warranted not to injure the leather,

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Who has just received a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes of the

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LADIES', MISSES'. and CHILDRENS' wear. SO

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AND

SUMMER

GOODS!

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GO TO

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& BRO.,

Ypsilanti,

AND GET YOU A

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Pants.

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Doing

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OUT AT

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Granulated Hominy.

Oat Meal.

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Recipes for best methods of preparing Recipes for best methods of preparing the different kinds accompanies each the differ

Cracked Wheat, 15cts. per bx contain'g 21bs Oat Meal, "2lbs. Granulated Hominy, 15cts. per box, containing 21 lbs.

CHARLES WHEELER.

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NEWELL BLOCK, CROSS ST.,

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YPSILANTI, - MICH We keep always on hand a full stock of Whips, Pitchforks, Gent's Collars,

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses. Crockery, Glassware Clothing, Water Lime Lamps, Suspenders, Hosiery, Hardware Tobacco, Hams,

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Flower Pots, Wooden Ware

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IRON SETTEES

IRON CHAIRS, BORDERS,

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BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING A CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN

The Co-Operative Newspapers.

it city goes to the UO-OFERATIVE ALMOSTALERO, if this statement is true there is no occasion prise that prominent papers which are still chew are prices for advertising feel called upousse a rival with which they find themselves unitarity. with catalogue and advertising rates application to BEALS & FOSTER, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER UNION, 10

ORGANS retail price \$280 only \$65 PIANOS retail price \$540 only \$135. Great Bargains. BEATTY, Wash'ton, N. J. A day to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta,

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy, and earn from \$40 to \$100 a month. Small salary while learning. Situations furnished. Address at once R. VALEN-TINE, Manager, Janesville, Wls. PULMONA cures Asthma.
PULMONA cures Catarrh.
PULMONA cures Bronchit
PULMONA cures Consump
PULMONA increases the Stree
PULMONA increases the App
PULMONA insignment the App
PULMONA is sold by all drugg cures Catarrn.
cures Bronchitis.
cures Consumption.
increases the Strength.
invigorates the Appetite.
is sold by all druzgists, \$1 per wottle.

PLU IN GOO AMBROSIA RING'S AMBROSIA RESTORES GRAY HAIR ORIGINAL COLOR. RING'S AMBROSIA

Itching of the Scalp.

ERADICATES DANDRUFF,

Cures Humors,

RING'S AMBROSIA Prevents Baldness, And frequently causes Ne Hair to grow on Baid places.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS And MERCHANTS Everywher Price One Dollar per Bottle.

E.M.TUBBS & CO. Proprietors MANCHESTER N.H

For sale by FRANK SMITH, Ypsilanti.

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, May 18, 1878.

-First National Bank, statement this week

-Chas. Conrad. of Dexter, was in the city last Saturday.

-Don't forget the Busy Bees, this afternoon and evening.

frosts in this vicinity.

-Attention, boys! Next Tuesday, Sol-

dies Reunion at Kalamazoo. -Prof. Putnam, will address the Saline

Reform Club, to-morrow, at 3, P. M. -Geo. H. Hopkins, of Detroit, honored us with a call this week, also Joshua W.

Smith. -Reserved seats, for the Big Bonanza, will be sold, beginning Thursday, 23 inst,

at Samsons.

Follett House.

column with avidity.

-The report of City Clerk and Treasurer, swamps us this week. Entertaining reading, however for Tax payers.

Luther Graham, for the last 47 years a Saturday, aged 73 years. -Mr. C. R. Whitman had a rousing

meeting at Delhi mills, last Sunday. 22 persons put on the red ribbon.

Anne VanCleve.

naw, Oakland, Genesee and Shiawass Counties, will be published in next week COMMERCIAL.

-There will be a social, at the rooms of the Woman's Temperance Union this Satur day evening, May, 18th, admission free Peaches and cake ten cents. Friends of the cause invited.

-At the meeting of the Democratic Com mittee in Detroit, Chancy Joslin, wa present from this city, E. B. Pond, and Sen. Burleigh from Ann Arbor, also John 1 Robbison, from Sharon.

-Work on the new freight depot, progressing rapidly. The foundation nearly completed and brick-laying wi soon be commenced. An Aurora, Illinoi man has the contract for building.

We lay no claims, but friends wishin their legals published in the COMMERCIA will receive a kind consideration on th part of Judge Harrimon. He does not pro pose to be a "dog in the manger."

-The case of James Newton, and Eliza beth Streeter, charged with adultery, was dismissed by Justice Skinner. The evi dence produced was thought insufficient t warrant binding them over for trial at the Circuit Court

-It is but just to say that the horse Grading and graveling streets \$1,179 80 block mentioned by the COMMERCIAL repor- Building crossings and culverts ter last week in front of our residence was nufactured by Batchelder & Co., at their marble factory in this city. You can go and get one just like it, or one to suit, at The 2nd district street fund recheap rates.

-Letters remaining uncalled for in the post office, May, 17. Gale, J., Lucutia Kingsley, Sarah Kilboum, Lucy Long. James McPherson, Letitia McCorkle, G. V. Parker, Amy Pettibone, Chas. Pennock, James Roe, Martin Roche, Thos. A. Simmons, Geo. F. Smith.

-An interesting time is expected next Wednesday and Thursday, at Manchester. The Washtenaw, Baptist Association, con-Repairing cisterns..... vens at 10½ A. M. Apply to Rev. Mr. Boyden, for tickets entitling you to half fare each way. Train leaves at 8: 15, A. M. Be at home again 5: 20 P. M.

-Bro. S. M. Loveridge, of Pittsburg, Penn. made a visit to his friends in this city Fire Department Bonds, this week. Also and especially to his Father residing in the town of York. Hale and hearty, time is making its impression on S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '80, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '81, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '81, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '81, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '81, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '81, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '81, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '80, int. 8 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '81, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '80, int. 8 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '80, int. 8 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '80, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '80, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '80, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '80, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y, 1, '80, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y 1, '80, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y 1, '80, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y 1, '80, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y 1, '80, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners in the Due Feb'y 1, '80, int. 7 p.c... \$ 5,000 00 On S. M. like the rest of us. Partners vale of sorrow, himself and family mourning the death of their precious daughter Hillsdale R. R. Bonds,
Due April I, 89, interest due
Upon which the interest due

-Mr. J. D. Rice, of the National Temperance Dining Rooms, 126 Jeff. ave., is enlarging his dining room and kitchen, Making our total indebtedness... \$89,000 00 and has added a large number of sleeping rooms, which he is fixing up in good style, and is putting in first class beds, and will soon be ready to accommodate his custom-City Attorney. ers with first class lodging, as well as meals | City Clerk. at his usual low rates.

-Monday morning's edition of the Post and Tribune, gave a history of the city of Flint, replete in all respects, description of business houses and facilities, churches, schools, biography of her public men, past and present. It is the same work the Com-MERCIAL did for Ypsilanti, in 1874. It proves that the Post and Tribune is a live paper and means to make its mark in Michigan Journalism.

-Our new Justice, is inaugurating his official career creditably to himself. The first blood he drew was \$5.00 which was straightway handed over to the city Treasury. Constable Vought, is on hand doing his duty, as we notice him occasionly passing by to the lock-up, with a prisoner. Though we are glad to say, that the number of cases in litigation and of arrests are very largely diminished, from, say two years ago. All honor to the Red Ribbon for this marked change.

-According to the Oberlin, Ohio papers the bogus "escaped monk" has started for Ypsilanti. Look out for him.

15 Marshal, street work and

17 Follmor & Scovill, lumber

18 C Woodruff & Son, print-

21 do 1st ½ salary..... 22 J T McIntire, 6 months rent

23 Clerk, 1st 1 salary.....

24 P Rigney, lighting lamps

26 Marshal, sundries bill item-

28 H McKeevor lighting lamp

July

27 City Atty, 1st 1 salary.

alderman

of wood-yard....

& setting land marks

[CONCLUDED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common

tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros.

Seal of North Carolina, at the same price?"

721-772

respect at lest, you must use Glenn's Sul-PHUR SOAP, which is immensely popular

DIED.

LEETCH. In this city, May 13th, after a long an painful illnesss, A. C. Leetch, aged 74 years.

An obituary will be prepared for publication soon

SHEMELD. In this city, May 4th, of consumption, Mrs. Caroline Sophronia Shemeld, aged 40 years.

Mrs. S. was a quiet, unassuming woman-a believe

Christ. For a number of years she has been una

ble to get to the house of worship, the Baptist church

son by a former marriage, to mourn her departure

Local and Special Notices.

My patrons-old and new-will find me in the Ar

cade Block, first and second doors to the left, ready

On and after Saturday, May 25th, the Treasurer of

the Ypsilanti Farmers' and Mechanics' Trade Associ-

ation will be prepared to pay to the stockholders o

the Association the money now in his hands belong-

ing to them. They will be required to present and

surrender their certificates of stock, and show to the

satisfaction of the officers that they are not indebted directly or indirectly, to the Association.

The time has come when those two city lots or

Hamilton Street-the best vacant lots in the place-

can be bought cheap on five years' time for principal

anyone who wants to make a home where there are

schools, churches, gas, good streets (traveled con

stantly), convenient to depot, post office, and every

chance will soon be no more. Lots are on the corne

JNO. GILBERT, Treasurer.

to attend to legal matters, make out papers, etc 740-743 FRANK HINCKLEY.

Call immediately at No. 23 Lowell Street.

HARMERS' STORE-NOTICE.

PIANO TO RENT.

VOTICE.

AT LAST:

ing her religious home. She leaves a husband, and

-"To do as folks of Fashion do," in one

repairs......
16 G E Whitmore, glass.

20 Marshal, street work.

-We are in receipt of Pettingill's Newspaper Directory and Advertisers Hand book. for 1878. It in the main, gives a correct report of Newspaperdom. It is certainly a valuable guide for large advertisers, National or State. It is very neatly bound, an octavo of 368 pages. S. M. Pettingill & Co., are the oldest, and one of the most -Clipped, but not scarred by the recent reliable advertisers in the United States. An order from them is usually at fair rates and good as gold.

-Saturday evening, the 25th inst, Mr. K. Turner, will deliver, at Light Guard Hall, his lecture, entitled "Woman and the Ballot, or the Rout of Whiskey." This lecture has been prepared with special care, and the delivery of it, is for his benefit alone, and to enable him to again establish himself in his profession. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged. We trust that there will be a large attendance. Mr. -Mr. Fred Crich is starting a new boot T. has done good service in the temperance and shoe shop repairing etc , opposite the cause almost without reward. He is now proposing to return to his profession at among the elite of society, and deservedly so, for it is the most salutary of beautifiers and purifiers. Sold by all Druggists. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, -Stockholders in the Farmer's Trade Berrien Springs, in this State or some Association, will read the notice in another other favorable point, as soon as he can secure the means.

-On Sunday evening last the opening service was held in connection with the establishment of Primitive Methodism in this city, the sermon being preached by the pastor, the Rev. S. R. Chubb, recently from resident of the township of Saline, died on England, and an address of welcome read by the Rev. Geo. Simons. There was a very respectable audience present. The association has been formed and officers elected, so that this body of old methodists -The Ladies' Church Aid Society of is fully organized for future work. The pas-St. Lukes Church, will give a social, Friday tor will preach to-morrow morning and eve., May, 24th, at the residence of Mrs. evening, services to commence at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Topics: Morning, The An interesting history of incidents in moral development of mankind; evening, early Michigan, as connected with Washte- The great sacrifice. All persons are respect-

e	fully invited.		
s	[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE	E. j	10/2
	Street work	170	21
of	Sidewalks (assessed back to own-		
r-	ers)	126	-
Э.	Care of city clock (76-77)	100	
of	Litigation of Bonds	200	
30	Justice and Constable fees	22 37	
	Insurance	781	
1-	incidental expenses	101	20
is	Seniel Indictions Diese 2005, \$30, all	\$6,985	79
d	That of the amount of taxes rais-		
[.	ed the Sinking fund received	\$7,583	24
	And we paid for Bonds and In-		
S	terest	6,795	00
	Of the taxes raised the Poor		
S	fund received	2,527	76
11	From which (See the report of		
S	the Superintendent of the		
973	City Poor), we have expend-	1 010	0.1
~	This amount does not include	1,319	04
g	the care of our paupers who		
L	are at the county house for		
e	which there is due about	415	00
)-			
	The first district street fund received of the taxes	1,013	22
1-	At the beginning of our fiscal	1,010	99
	year, we had on hand in said		
s	district, which include the		
i-	1st, 2nd and 3d Wards	1,510	31
0			2000

From which sum we have drawn as fol-

Lumber for crossings and cul-

We borrowed for said fund pay-

Lumber for crossings and cul-

The Marshal has expended for

this district which is yet un-

verts...

4th and 5th Wards.....

able August 1, 78 at 7 p.c..

From which we have drawn as follows:

The amount of salaries allowed was as

All of which is respectfully submitted. Dated Ypsilanti, May 6, 1878.

EXPENDITURES.

1 Marshal, st. work and tools \$

2 R C Hayton, repairing gas

3 H McKeevor, light'g l'mps

5 C R Pattison, printing...

6 H D Martin, care of clock

7 R H Wilson, fire alarm...

14 M L Shutts, services as sup-

ervisor.....

Marshal, repairs...... J Follmor, services as ald. J M Forsyth, constable fees

lamps,

L. A. BARNES,

FRANK JOSLIN,

verts

May 18th, 1878. HAIR GOODS.

Mr. M. Goldman respectfully announces to all that THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL! re in any manner interested in Hair Goods, that he of Human Hair Goods of all descriptions, to which \$2,250 06 Combings rooted and worked up in any style, by a new and superior process for 50 cts. per oz. Ladies and Gent's Wigs made to order on short notice. its own. Scientific physicians know that medicines Orders by mail solicited and well receive prompt attention. My motto, "Satisfaction in price and quality or no pay." Ladies' and Gents' cast off 8898 79 garments and wearing apparel taken in exchange. them, or in different combinations. Thus in the M. GOLDMAN,

170 Michigan Avenue Detroit, Mich. N. B.—Mr. Goldman has had unlimited experience in the Human Hair business for over 18 years. Give

122 87 THE GREAT FAVORITE!

Grading and graveling streets \$723 81 Building crossings and culverts 122 87 The popular Chill cure of the age! Composed of neid the highest place in the long line of remedies for Chills and Fever. It is not only Anti-Periodic but is Anti-Panic, for it curtails the heavy expense of Doctor's visits, where friendly calls are all itemized \$48 91 In the account current. A penny saved is a penny gained, and saving it in this way adds to health and comfort. Try Wilhoft's tonic as a certainty and you The Bonded debt of the City is as follows:

\$1,098 79

sweet yearlings." The poetess wrote to the editor \$20,000 00 that she meant yearnings, and that the editor was a calf. Many housewives have had heart yearnings by using Smith's saleratus made by the new proces and unpaid amounts to about 19,000 00 Use only three-fourth the quantity you have been using of other brands. Manufactured by

HENRY S. SMITH & CO.

Grand Rapids, Mich

1 00 WHAT IS HOME

100 00 Without a baby? Many Children have Coughs 150 00 add Colds just now and should have the greatest 300 00 care and a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup 600 00 Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by Fred F. Ingram.

" PETROLEUM V. NASBY,"

In the Toledo Blade .- " Among the scores of preparations for restoring gray hair to its natural color, and producing new hair on heads denuded b age or other causes, Ring's Ambrosia ranks amounted the best. The writer of these lines has hair of th color of the raven's wing," and needs nothing of 17 29 the sort, but he has seen men of seventy, whose locks had been silvered by age, made young again so 7 75 far as the hair was concerned, by this splendid preparation. It will, beyond all question, give life and 75 actually performs what its inventor claims for 72 08 We know the firm of E. M. Tubbs & Co., and know them to be gentlemen of honor and probity, whose 100 00 statements are worthy of confidence. 739-740

18 10 WRIGHT'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures Coughs by commencing at the very foundation and removing the cause. 25 cents.

DR. MARSHALL, S LUNG SYRUP Takes the lead of all medicines for Coughs, Colds Asthma, Sore Throat, and Pulmonary complaints generally. Call on your druggist and try a bottle of it. Price only 25 cents. Sold by Fred F. Ingram.

"RETTER THAN GOLD,"

Sound Lungs, which can be secured by usin Wright's Cough Syrup. Only 25 cents a bottle

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILLIAN Has for many years occupied an honorable place in the toilet of American women, and has also attained popularity in foreign countries. This is be cause it does perform what it promises. It warmest friends are those who have used it longest, and those who sound its praise the loudest are those who from 75 00 actual experience and personal trial have demonstrat ed that by its use gray hair is restored to its natural color, and dry, harsh, and wiry hair is made soft and lustrous, a thing of beauty, and a matter of joy and pride to the wearer. Sur-Soiler and Democrat, COAINTH, MISS.

FOUNTAIN

25 00

Fine Cut Tobacco is made from the most choice selection of leaf and is the best. Try it. For sale by

all first-class dealers. WE HAVE WAITED

These two long years for the Old Painter (that has been here forty-two years, and resides on corner of a few days-he will be here. Of course we shall then have our houses painted.

April 27th 1878 [w4]

"MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER," To all who wish anything in the line of Alapacas, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Cashmeres, Jaconets, Vic torias, Wainsooks, Piques, Linens, Napkins, and Damasks, it will pay you to call and examine Goods and Prices, as we will not be undersold

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,

Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

66 FIRE, FIRE,"

Our line of Notions, such as Ribbons, Ties, Laces, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs and Rushes, are of the latest styles and designs. Please call and examine, we will guarantee prices.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

CTOP AND READ!

Clothes cleaned and repaired, on short notice. Ladies' and gentlemen's clothing dyed in any style de sired. Gentlemen's cast off clothing bought and sold at E. ELLIOTT'S, Huron St., opp. Firemen's Hall.

MRS. PARSONS

Takes this opportunity to thank her appreciative patrons for past favors, and also to say that while the Ladies and Gentlemen are securing spring wardrobe, fashionable dresses, etc., she has secured corresponding attractions for her gallery, enabling her to take pictures with all the modern improvements, including scenic back grounds, and other accessories. Call

MRS. J. H. PARSONS

" LADIES, LADIES,"

Haye you seen our One Dollar Corset, they canno be beaten, and our One Dollar Kid Glove is the boss and those Fifty cent Two Button Kid Gloves are giving complete satisfaction

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bak

Old Papers

For sale cheap. Call next door to the COMMERCIAL

Е. м. сомятоск & со. business part of the city, new is probably the last chance in this second Garden of Eden, and that

Have a full line of Clothes and Clothing, also a new assortment of Carpets and Oil Clothes, latest patterns and designs. Please remember that we do not intend to be undersold, as to quality of goods and E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

Worth ten times its weight in gold. Do you know s located at No. 170 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, anything of it? If not, it is time you did. There are where can always be found a full and complete stock but few preparations of medicine which have with stood the impartial judgment of the people for any lectric Oil, purely a preparation of six of some of the best Oils that are known, each possessing virtues of may be formed of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions of greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of any one of preparation of this Oil a chemical change takes place forming a compound which could not by any possibility be made from any other combination or proportions of the same ingredients, or any other ingredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made, one which produces the most astonishing results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids, consequentpure and simple drugs. Wilhoft's Tonic has long lyloseo nothing by evaporation. Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with oth er preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in that way, and you get only the small quantity of Oils at 12 1-2c.

which they may contain. J. B. Bloomer, Virgille, N. Y., writes: "Your Eclectric Oil" cured a badly swelled neck and a sore throat on my son in 48 hours; one application also removed the pain from a very sore toe; my wife' oot was also much inflamed, so much so that sh

ould not walk about the house, she applied the Oil and in 24 hours was entirely cured."

Dr. A. S. Russell, of Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y. ays: Its wonderful success in all eases of Acute and Chronic Inflamation, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Lame Back, Dysentery, &c., makes the demand for it very

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWROTH Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

BEANS-60@1.10

YPSILANTI, May 17, 1878. Apples, per bbl, \$3.00@\$3.50. Apples—Dried, 4@5 BUCK FLOUR-@\$4.00.

BUTTER-11@13 CORN-40@42c per bu. CHICKENS—Dressed 5@7с. Сніскемь—Live, 4с. DRESSED Hogs, \$3.75@4.00 Eggs—Command 8 HAY-\$8@10 perton according to quality. HONEY-In cap, 20c@00. LARD—The market stands at 8@9c. ONIONS-90 c per bbl. OATS, NEW, 24@25 PORK-In bbl.-\$10.00@\$10.50

WHEAT, EXTRA—\$1.26.

No. 1 — 1.20

RED — 1.15. BUCK WHEAT-\$0.50.

TURKEYS-Live, 7c. @8

TIMOTHY SEED-\$1.75@\$0.00

POTATOES-20.

AT FREEDMAN'S

Continued Opening

SPRING DEPARTMENT.

Decided Attractions in Styles and Prices.

WE OFFER, ASIDE FROM OTHER BAR GAINS, SOME OF THE FOLLOWING :

Dress Goods Departm't

100 pieces Fancies at 8cts a yard. 100 pieces Fancies at 10c a vard. 50 pieces, very neat, at 12 1-2c a y'd.

195 pieces Beiges at 22c, very cheap. 1 case of Novelties at 37 1-2c, very attractive and cheap.

Our Black Cashmeres at 50, 65, 75

85 rnd \$1, are the best value offered. We offer a very large assortment. comprising over 100 styles of French hams. Just the thing for the summer months. Send for samples of all the

Silk Department.

Our prices and large assortment have offer bargains in black and colored enabled us to exhibit an almost entire new stock every four weeks.

10 pieces Black at \$1, worth \$1.25. 10 pieces Black at \$1.25, worth \$1.50 20 pieces Black at \$1.50, worth \$2. We call special attention to our \$1.50 Black Silk. We know whereof

we speak when we say that it is positively the cheapest \$1-50 Silk opened. We show three lines of popular makes. Further attention is called to our

\$1.75, \$1.85, \$2, \$2.10, \$2.25 and \$2.50 numbers, comprising the makes of Bellon, Jaubert, Guinet, Guirand, Ponson, Tapissier, etc.

Our colored Silks at 75c 87 1-2c and \$1 in every desirable shade are great We have received this week over 50

styles of high novelties in Grenadines and Bourettes, comprising some of the choicest styles imported this spring. We cheerfully forward samples of all

Splendid almost entirely new stock. Those acquainted with the great depreciation in value during the last year of this class of goods, will recognize the inducements in low prices we are enabled to offer. We show an elegant assortment of Barnsley, Richardson and Brown Sons Satin bleached Damasks, Cream Damasks, Loom Damasks. White and Colored Border Table

Cloths and Napkins. Tray Cloths and Doylies.

Great reduction in prices of White and Fancy Marseilles Quilts. We offer 1,000 yards Russia Crash

1,000 yards Russia Crash at 15c. Very good value.

Gents' F'rnish'g Goods.

In this department, a new feature with us this spring, we show a large and varied assortment of FIRST. CLASS GOODS only at prices congreat. Send me halt a gross by express at once.

Prepared only by FOSTER, MILBURN & CO.. house. We are determined to make Buffalo, N. Y., Successors to S. N. THOMAS, this department a success, and we will offer the best goods at a very slight advance above cost.

Carpet Department!

DAILY ARRIVALS OF NOVELTIES

Ingrains.

Tapestry Brussels,

And Body Brussels,

Linoleums,

Oil Cloths,

Kurachee Rugs.

CRETONNES & LACE CURTAINS,

Lambrequins and Lace Work a Specialty.

The Russian Bear, after devouring the European Turkey, retires to the fiords of the Baltic for a summer's rocreation, while the English Kitten jumps for the feathers that Bismarck blows about at will.

The SILVER DOLLAR, so dreaded by many, is being bowled upon the country. And to see how it knocks things down you should go to Frank Smith's Emporium and get the new pri-Cambrics, Madras Cloths, Scotch Ging- ces for Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Picture Frames, Baby Carriages, and the thousand other articles with which the Emporium is filled. Minor things have happened in these Wonderful Times that are spoken of for a day and are forgotten. But these will go down in created a sensation in this city. We history. There are few things that Silks unsurpassed, and our rapid sales come so near the heart, and none other since the beginning of the year have so near the pocket as a decline in prices. Please call at the Emporium and We shall place on our counters this be posted in regard to these

NEW

Hardware Store!

NEW

Linen and White Goods Stock of Goods!

Shelf Hardware, Farming Tools, Bar Iron, Tin and Copper Ware.

STOVES!

IN YOU WANT ONE OF THE BEST COOK STOVES IN THE MARKET



The Automatic Oven Shelf drops and rises with the opening and closing of the oven door. The broiling arrangement is new and novel; can broil without disturbing the fire or removing the covers from the top of the stove.

Job Work done on short notice.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City.

HURON STREET.

No. 17 Jenness Block,

COMMERCIAL

YPSILANTI, MAY 18, 1878.

The Cincinnati Gazette is in favor of investigating, thoroughly and fairly, all the alleged frauds in connection with the last Presidential election, and believes the result will show that Hayes was entitled to fifty more electoral votes than were counted for him. There seems to be a general willingness on the part of Republicans to investigate.

Tilden's schemes are slowly unfolding. 1. The attempt was made to array Senator Conkling and his powerful following against the administration. 2. To prove that President Hayes was fraudulently elected. 3. To combine the Conkling influence with the Democracy to oust President Hayes and inaugurate Tilden. None of these attempts have succeeded thus far, however, and none of them are likely to, for Senator Conkling is too wise a man to be hoodwinked by the opposition, and the Confederate braves who lead the Democracy nowadays despise such an intriguing coward as Tilden so earnestly that, bargain or no bargain, they prefer Hayes to him. Time may come, however, when the situation will be changed.—Washington Republican.

Southern Claims.

Representative Hanna, of Indiana, has prepared a full list of Southern claims for losses and damages by the late war, already presented to Congress. It is a formidable document, the total number of bills introduced for these purposes being 3,710. As the amount of money asked for has not been indicated in the bills, in all cases, no attempt has been made to foot up the whole list, but the sum total will amount to many millions. It is evident that the claimants assume the Government which they sought to overthrow must pay the expenses of their failure. The items usually include such phrases as "property destroyed," "property taken and used," or "use and occupation of property." These items range all the erty." These items range all the way from \$10 "for commissary stores taken and used," to \$625,000 "commissions on cotton delivered to the United States." These claims, it should be understood, are all of a private nature, and the bills introduced are "for the zelief of "individuals and corporations. If the demands of States, counties, and municipal organizations were added to these, the magnitude of the tremendous draft to be made on the National Treasury would be somewhat more clearly appreciated.

The Financial Success.

The Syndicate has anticipated both the June and July subscriptions on its agreement with the Treasury. With-in three weeks it has taken \$25,000,000 of the amount pledged, and it is ex-pected that the August subscription pected that the August subscription will follow with equal promptitude. This will leave but \$20,000,000 untaken out of the whole \$50,000,000 which are to be sold for resumption purposes, and there is every prospect that the entire amount will be subscribed by the first

of July. While Secretary Sherman's negotiations with the Syndicate for the disposal of the four and a half per cents. are thus successful, the sale of the four

per cent. bonds continues in a surpris-ing degree. Nearly a million dollars were sold on the two closing days of last week. The readiness with which the bonds of higher rate are being absorbed seems to have stimulated the demand for the others, and the distrust which arrested the sale while the financial outlook was more uncertain has passed away. When the Secretary made his last agreement with the Syndicate to sell \$50,000,000 of the bonds for resumption purposes, it was accepted as a guarrantee that resumption would be accomplished. The manner in which even that favorable arrangement has been anticipated strengthens this feeling. The plans of the Secretary have thus far been signally successful, and the country may rightfully feel that we are making rapid progress towards specie pay-

If these plans can now be left to work out their natural results in a natural way, if Congress will not interpose obstacles and embarassments. country will soon reach the sound basis, and we may reasonably look for a restoration of prosperity. But here are such shining lights of the Southern and Western Democracy as Gordon and Voorhees making elaborate pleas for the repeal of the resumption act at the very moment the measures of resamption are moving forward so successfully. Whatever they and their kind can do to thwart the movement they are Whatever they and their kind can mischievously doing. Senator Gordon goes to Boston and dilates upon the commercial interests of all sections, and then goes back to the Senate chamber and makes a speech directly hostile to them. The House is threat ening commercial disturbance through a tinkered tariff. It is squarely against resumption. It votes against any redemption of the greenbacks. The one difficulty of the situation is the presence of this lawless, mischievous body. If it were out of the way, the course would be clear.—Albany Journal.

The Price of Liberty.

The case of Henrietta Woods vs. Zeb Ward, tried in the United States Court at Cincinnati the other day, is a pointed commentary on the kind of a government we had under the rule of the old pro-slavery Democracy. 1853, Ward, feeling in need of a little pocket change, and having no spare "nigger" to sell came over to Cincinnati and kidnapped Mrs. Wood, then a strong, likely young colored woman. A negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect, and he was enabled to get her to Texas without difficulty, where he sold her to a planter. Her friends made some efforts to find her, and she did what she could to invoke the aid of the law, but all in vain. She had no money, the courts were closed against her, and if they had not been her oath was of no value. and the consequence was that she remained the property of her master until freed by the fortunes of war. | twenty-nine cents.

The want of money to pay her way North compelled her to remain and work for a considerable time after she was free. At last she returns and finds a new dispensation, and seeks a remedy for her wrongs in the courts. Twenty-five years after she was abducted, prematurely old and decrepit from the hardships of her enforced bondage, a jury give her a verdict of \$2,500 against the man who perpetrated the great wrong. It should have been \$25,000. The kidnapper is said to have grown wealthy off of the orice of this free woman. It is humiliating to think that there ever was a time in this republic when human liberty was so cheap.

Prof. Cook's Observations of the Ressian Fly.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Lansing, May 6, 1878.

To the Editor of The Post and Tribune: I have just returned from my daily observation in the wheat field. I find that the Hessian flies, which for the past week have been growing less, and to-day were hardly to be found at all, have practically completed their work of egg-laying. It would appear, from this season's operations, that the active season for egg-laying by the spring brood is about three weeks, though the work is going on for at least four

Nothing can now be done to lessen the damage further than to hasten the growth by use of fertilizers, such as ashes or plaster, and the wheat can only wait and hope. I should fear to cut or feed the wheat after this time, as the growth is so advanced that the damage from cutting would exceed that from the fly. I shall thoroughly test this matter, here at the college, that in future we may know of the effects of cutting the wheat even after three or four joints are formed.

There are two grounds for encouragement, I think, at this time. 1. The little parasites are still busily engaged placing their eggs in those of the fly. 2. Frequent and heavy rains may do preventive service. I cannot think that they prevented, but only prolonged, the work of egg deposition. I am led to this conclusion as, by frequent examinations after very heavy rains, I find that the flies very soon become active, and are again at work. But, in drawing away the leaves, where they sheathe the stalk, I find far less of the maggots than the numerous eggs had led me to expect, even though I consider the good work of our little parasitic friends. Very possibly the driving rains wash off the footless maggot as it attempts its journey along the upper surface of the leaf.

It is not difficult to see, even without a lens, the little red or white maggot, lying against the stalk just above the joints, as we strip back the sheath from the second, third and possibly the fourth joints.

A. J. Cook.

The Russian Steamer Cimbria.

The passengers on board the Cimbria at Southwest Harbor, Me., prove to be a regularly organized ship's com-pany of sixty officers and six hundred seamen of the Russian Imperial navy, under command of Count Griefenberg. On her arrival a long dispatch in cipher was sent to Admiral Lessorsky, at St. Petersburg, and the officers seem to be waiting for a reply. The steamer has a large amount of stores on board, including coal for ten days' steaming. No arms or ammunition are visible, and the officers of the steamship deny that there are any such on board.

The London Central News says: The steamship Cimbria was chartered on the 24th of March last by the Russian Admiralty for a year, to serve exclusively as a transport. Her principal work will be to supply provisions and munitions of war to the Russian fleet in the Pacific. Her present destination, after taking aboard war material contracted for in America, is North Japan."

Commenting on the Cimbria, the London Times says: "There are good reasons why we should regard proceedings of the kind without alarm. The chief one is that the United States Government, which has always prided itself on fulfilling its neutral duties, has been placed under special obligations in this respect by the Washington Treaty. By virtue of its rules we were condemned to pay a fine of £3,-000,000 for depredations committed by the Alabama and her consorts; and the United States, by accepting that fine, have further pledged themselves to observe on their own part the new rules of the treaty. It was an unwelcome penalty at the time, but we have the advantage of additional protection now. We may, in fact, be confident that the United States will act honorably up to its obligations in this reand the Russians will consequently find it difficult to execute the enterprise they appear to have planned."

A National Convention Plan.

Let the National Committee meet at Baltimore, say on the day fixed for nominating candidates for president and vice-president: each State delegation meet in its own State, at a place in telegraphic communication with Baltimore, or wherever the National Committee may meet, and send the result of its ballot to the National Committee. When all the States shall have sent in their votes the National Committee shall count the same and announce the result immediately to each State Convention. If there shall be no election on the first ballot, the voting to proceed until a nomination shall bemade. Bargaining, manipulation of delegations, or carrying nominations by hurrahs, would be done away with. The result would be the cool, deliberate work of each State Convention, expressing the party will and choice of the State. - Cincin nati Enquirer.

The Western Union Telegraph Company now own over 200,000 miles of wires, whereas, when the late William Orton became President it owned but 85,291 miles. They had then 2,250 offices, now over 8,000. This year the number of messages forwarded will exceed 30,000,000, while then they were but 5,879,282. The profits have increased over half a million dollars per annum. The average cost of transmission per message then was sixtythree cents, whereas it is now but

SENATOR FERRY'S SPEECH

ON THE

NATIONAL FINANCES.

After full consideration of House bill No.805, which proposes "to repeal all that part of the act approved January 14, 1875, known as the resumption act, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds and redeem and cancel the greenback currency," your Committee on Finance have deemed it inexpedient to commend such a repeal and have recommended to the Senate the adoption of an amendment as a substitute for the bill, which

embraces three propositions: First. That United States notes shall at once be receivable, the same as coin, in purchase of the 4 per cent. Govern-

ment bonds.
Second. That on and after October 1, 1878, United States notes shall be receivable, the same as coin, for duties on im-

ports.
Third. That United States notes outstanding and in the Treasury on the first of October, 1878, shall not be retired and canceled, but be reissued from time to time and form part of the permanent volume of the currency of the country.

The inexpediency of now repealing so much of the acts of January 14, 1875, much of the acts of January 14, 1875, as provides for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, is supported by the fact that the United States notes are today within three-eights of 1 per cent. of gold, and reached under the act sought to be repealed, hastened no doubt, by the beneficent effects of the act to authorise the coingraft the standard silver dollar and coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character, which passed at this session. The re-sumption act was the result of mutual concession of antagonizing opinions, and substantially a compromise measure. Gold on the day the act passed held a premium of 11 3-4 per cent. Public opinion was more or less divided upon the best method to bring gold and cur-rency together in value. Fixing an early day for resumption and preparing for specie payments by a rapid contraction of the currency and the accumulation of gold by the sale of bonds was the method pressed by those who considered less the distress and disaster of such means than the accuracy of an end which should base the measure of commercial values upon gold at whatever cost to the people. This was antagonized by others, who protested against forced resumption on any day fixed by statute, and contended that it could sooner and easier be reached by the laws of trade—the forces of supply and demand. Against contraction of the currency and the hoarding of gold at the expense of an increase of interest-bearing debt of the nation, they contended. To longer discredit United States notes by refusing them for duties on imports, they urged, was a serious obstacle in the way of the restoration of the currency to par with gold.

I confess, Mr. President, that as an early advocate of the receivability of United S: a es notes for duties against contraction and forced resumption, rather than by naming a day when specie payments should be enforced, I reluctantly joined in the compromise measure of 1875, which I feared would entail upon the business and toiling community in-calculable woe. The universal distress and unparalleled failures which have followed these past years of trial must sadly record the severity of the process which has brought the country so near resumption and so close to financial ruin. The remonetization of silver was a tardy step in the right direction, and though taken in the face of protests and forbod-ings of its opponents, the measure has partly lifted the burden and extorted the confession that its aid to a return of com-mercial confidence and national prosper-

ity has been, and is, undeniable.

The provision for the coinage of from The provision of the country of the circulating medium of the country, has become an efficient agent of relief in the current stringency. It is gratifying to notice how promptly the Secretary of the Treasury has provided for the execution of this remedy by having at this early day all the Government mints at work coining the silver dollar. Over \$2,500,000 have the silver dollar. Over \$2,500,000 have the silver dollar. Over \$2,500,000 have the silver dollar over \$2,500,000 have the already been coined. That the financial condition of the country favorable to early resumption may not be underrated, it may be well to consider by comparison, the monetary standing of the country at the passage of the resumption act and now, when a proposition is pending for its repeal.

On the 14th of January, 1875, the day the resumption act was approved, the amount of United States notes outstanding and in the Treasury

ras. do of silver coin and bullion was do national bank notes outstanding.....

Making a total of \$804 766 548 Gold was then at a premium of 123 per cent. In this and other statements I make no mention of the fractional currency nor subsidiary silver.

137 045 240 14 743 898

unt of national bank notes out-321 709 559 Making a total of \$820 179 713 Gold to-day is at a premium of \$ of 1 per cent; with \$15,413,228 more of curren-

cy and coin than on January 14, 1875. To repeal the resumption act would leave as the volume of circulating medium for the country, the United

A total of..... \$668 390 575

To leave the resumption act operative, as proposed to be amended by the Committee on Finance, would give the country on the 1st day of January 1879, when specie payments would be resumed-

The amount of the United States notes then outstanding and in the Treas-National bank notes outstandi'g then Gold in the Treasury..... Silver in the Treasury.... 25 000 000

\$370 000 000 And the national banks will hold then of coin, (not counting their coin Treasury certificates) at least.. Amount of gold in the country be-\$15 000 000 70 000 000 Amount of silver in the country be-

\$990 000 000 Making a total of Under a repeal of resumption the available volume of circulating medium would be on the 1st day of January, 1879, \$665,000,000, and gold necessarily advanced in premium, while simply amending the resumption act as proposed by your committee would give the country then as its available yolume of circulating medium, composed of gold, silver and currency at equivalent value with gold, a total of \$990,000,000.

The quickest and doubtless the surest way to bring about an increase of the circulating medium equal to the wants of the people and ample to impart life to the now prostrate energies of the nation and to restore commercial confidence to every avenue of industry and trade is to provide for such increase as the pending

States notes, and to place them at par with gold at the earliest practicable mo-

This desideratum is sought by the measure proposed by your committee. One feature looks at once to this. The exchange at par, as it provides, of these notes for 4 per cent. bonds which are purchasable only in coin and are to-day n market above par in coin will immediately advance their value. These notes then reissued in retiring bonds bearing five and six per cent. interest will lessen to that extent the interest bearing obli-gations of the nation and measurably strengthen the public credit. The amount of 4 per cent bonds authorized is ten hundred millions. The amount already sold is less than one hundred mil-lions, leaving still issuable over nine hundred millions. Funding a like amount of ten hundred millions equally of 5 and 6 per cent. outstanding bonds into these four percents will be a saving to the Government of fiteen millions of interest annually. Besides, the 4 per cent. bonds, taken at home and in denominations of \$50 and multiples, will not only enter into current exchanges, but enrich rather than impoverish the nation to extent of the accruing interest paid to our own people instead of to holders abroad. This desirable object will be hastened by making these bonds exchangable for United States notes, for their sale is less rapid in coin. This protheir sale is less rapid in coin. This pro-cess of exchange will quicken as soon as the right is given, and the authorized issue of these bonds ere long be exhaust-ed. It will become the people's loan to the Government, and be so popular that authority for additional issues will be demanded until our own people, instead of foreigners, shall hold the public debt and the interest wholly be drawn at home rather than shared abroad.

The late sale of fifty millions of 4½ per cent. bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury at a premium of 1½ per cent. in gold, with accrued interest, is an assurance of this as well as evidence of an advancing public credit. The remarkable financial condition of France, so recently emerging from a disastrously exhaustive war is largely attributed to her public debt being held by her own people. A measure which provides for the ex-changability of non-interest for low interest bearing obligations of the Govern-ment upholds the value of the one and strengthens the holders of the other. The feature of that amendment proposed must commend itself to general support.

I may now consider the second feature of the amendment, that United States notes shall, on and after the 1st of Octo-ber next, be receivable for duties on imports. By the act approved February 25, 1862, it was provided "that all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin or in notes payable on demand hereto-fore authorized to be issued, and by law receivable in payment of public dues.'
These notes referred to were Treasury notes payable on demand to the amount of sixty millions, issued and made receivable in payment of public dnes under the acts approved July 17 and August 5, 1861, and February 12, 1862. It was a fatal mistake that the policy of receiving United States notes was not continued under subsequent statutes, that the country might have escaped the misfortunes which have followed its denial. It was, however, the judgment of our law makers in the midst of a civil war when eleven States in rebellion threatened the dismemberment of the Union and the national credit, as a con-sequence, had suffered so that our bonds were negotiated with difficulty, that it was essential to assure their interest paid in coin to induce capitalists to take th m, and this was done by requiring duties to be paid in coin and by making subsequent issues of United States notes non-receivable for that purpose. Sixthis statutory pledge has witnessed United States bonds gradually rise from fifty-five cents to one hundred and eight, the market value of six per cents, to

day.

The original creditors of the nation, one per cent. below gold, where is the man so fastidious as to further insist that the payment of customs dues in gold is longer necessary to maintain the public faith. Our obligations to holders abroad having ceased, duty to citizens at home requires that the Government they per-iled and sacrificed life to perpetuate shall now turn its attention to uphold-ing its credit with its own people. The Government should now provide for receiving for all public purposes what it obliges individuals to take for all private transactions. While gold was at a large premium, nearly if not quite equal to that on bonds, there was force in the argument that there should be some certain, reliable source of supply to the Treasury of coin to pay the interest on the public debt; for without it the Gov-ernment might find itself embarassed to meet express obligations! but with United States notes nearly equal to gold the argument fails and the disparity should end. The people have been willing to bear with patient fidelity a discrimination against themselves for the public faith, but they will no longer brook a discriminating burden when it antagonizes the public welfare. The plea, moreover, cannot be urged that if customs dues are not paid in coin the Government will be compelled to buy at disadvantage in open market to provide for coinobligations. At what disadvantage then, I ask? The competition in market of thousands of importers daily bidding for coin to pay the duties on their invoices, which of itself kept up and active the premium, would end by liberty to pay in United States notes. There would then be but one competi-tor. The Government would be the sole purchaser and substantially dictate its own terms, and premium, if any,

would be nominal. The nation cannot longer with credit forego removal of discredit on all of its legal tender notes for the pitiful saving of three-eights of 1 per cent. on the or three-eights of 1 per cent, on the amount required to pay the interest on the public debt, and hope to escape general reproach. No fears need be apprehended that the Government may have to seek a supply of coin abroad. The annual product of coin in the country is \$4,000,000. The annual interest on the public debt is \$2167.544 Under the public debt is \$91,674,544. Under the provisions of the act remonetizing silver there will soon be an average outstandsilver certificates in circulation more than equal to the interest due to holders of bonds by our citizens, and sufficient of these could readily be secured for such semi-annual interest ob-ligations; so that, in every conceivable aspect, the necessity for denying United States notes their rightful place in circu-lation has departed, and it is proposed now that full value to them shall be im-

parted. I will now briefly consider the last feature of the amendment reported by your committee, that all United States notes in existence October 1, 1878, whether in the Treasury or outstanding, shall thenceforth become a permanent portion of the money of the country and to be re-issued amendment will; and, as auxiliary, for money of the country and to be re-issued the further advance in value of United from time to time as received, so as not

to be withdrawn from exchanges and trade nor permanently hoarded by the Treasury. This repeals so much of the

resumption act as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem of United States notes 80 per cent. of the sum of national bank notes issued to old or new banking associations, and leaves whatever amount of greenbacks there may then be in the Treasury and outside, a permanent part of the total currency of

the country.

The remedy for the evils and distress growing out of the sudden financial col-lapse of 1873 was the subject of general discussion and congressional debate, which finally crystallized in the passage of a bill by Congress providing for a moderate and fixed increase of national bank notes to the volume of greenbacks and national bank currency then in existence, which bill failed to receive the approval of President Grant.

The law of January 14, 1875, followed as a compromise between the contending advocates of expansion and contraction, and as the way devised for a return to commercial restoration through eventual resumption. This compromise measure, requiring a redemption of United States notes to the amount of 80 per cent. of the sum of National bank notes as fast as thereafter issued, authorized an expansion of 20 per cent. to the volume of both forms of currency as fast as National bank notes were issued in supplying the demands of the people. The measure repealed the monopoly of National banking by making it free to all. It pro-vided for the use of silver for fractional currency, and fixed the day for final re-sumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879.

As an advocate in 1873 of a moderate

increase of the currency, the utilization of silver, free banking, United States notes receivable for duties, preference for United States notes in place of National bank notes for our currency, and against contraction of these greenbacks, and opposed to fixing any day for forced resumption, I, notwithstanding, gave my aid in framing, and support in passing, that compromise measure. It was the best then obtainable.

Whatever may be respective opinions

now of the wisdom of that measure, it afforded benefits which the people will not undervalue. It ended what they regarded an odious monopoly of banking and opened the best system ever devised by man to universal participation. It provided for the circulation of silver fractional uses which served as the fore-runner of the final restoration of silver to former equality with its more favored ally, gold. It also named a day in the future when the government would add another evidence of its time-honored purpose, in peace as in war, even at great sacrifice, to maintain the public credit inviolate.

When the act passed, the amount of outstanding United States notes was \$382,000,000, the amount of national bank notes was \$351,861,550; and gold stood in the market at 112§. To day the amount of outstanding United States notes is \$346,681,016, and national bank notes is \$321,700,550, with gold at \$1003 notes \$321,709,559, with gold at \$1003.

The whole amount of United States

notes redeemed by the measure is \$35,318,984, and the whole amount of national bank notes issued since its passage is \$44,184,730. During twelve months past the redemption of United States notes has been \$13,813,388, and national bank notes issued during the same time \$18,notes issued during the same time \$18,-516,735. Upon this basis between this and October next, say five months, there would be \$7,723,635 of national bank notes issued, and \$6,172,245 of United States notes redeemed, leaving as the fixed volume of currency thereafter in United States notes and national bank notes \$650,042,855 against \$733,851,450, the notes \$669,942,865 against \$733,861,450, the volume when the resumption act was passed.

Resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, three months thereafter, will unlock and render available to the country— United States Treasury notes \$340,000,000 325,000,000 180,000,000 National bank notes Gold in the Treasury Silver in the Treasury 25,000,000 Coin in banks and country Making an aggregate volume of \$990,000,000 of different forms of money of equivalent value available for the business impregnable manian village streets are turned into meds of the country; and this amount instead of \$733,861,450 greenbacks and national bank notes which make up the volume of a depreciated currency at the date of the passage of the resumption act; and \$321,609,425 more than the volume of Treasury and national bank currency

On the threshold of such relief, and with its welcome benefits already animating the heart and invigorating the body of the nation, why cast our painful faces over the past, which now cannot be changed, and why turn our backs upon the future, which now can be a reversal of present light, and hope, and help, by repeal of the measure under which we have been led so nearly out of our sea of trouble? Pass this complemental aid to the resumption law, and the remedy for our commercial paraly-sis and financial distress will be at hand. Already its anticipated force is felt in the livelier step of toil and busier mart of traffic. Make it authoritive and real,

and the rock will be struck that shall gratefully supply a languishing people.

The early movement of individuals and associations to resume springs from the struck that shall gratefully supply a languishing people. the conviction, which is becoming wide spread, that the government will, on the 1st of January next, abundantly be able to resume and maintain resumption thereafter. Forty per cent. of coin to the volume of currency is an average of re-serve considered by wisest financiers as sufficient to maintain specie payments, and the Treasury will have on the day of resumption over two hundred millions of coin to maintain its three hundred and forty millions of Treasury notes while the banks will hold sufficient of Treasury notes and coin with which to maintain their three hundred and twenty-five mil-

lions of bank notes.

With an annual product of \$84,000,000 With an annual product of \$54,600,000 of coin and a belance of trade in our favor of \$151,152,094 for the year ending June 30, 1877, and for the last nine months ending April 1, 1878, \$203,229,501, being \$48,453,509 more than the corresponding months ending April 1, 1877, who will hesitate to resume and where four resume that the present the present the present that the present the present that who can fear resumption? In the presence of these favoring facts, that assure ample resources with which to warrant a return to specie payments and our ability to maintain them, there can be no reasonable nor financial grounds for now

taking any backward step. Every principle of sound policy invites the intelligent reviewer of our financial condition to move in hand with these facts by approving a measure which will settle our finances upon such a substantial basis as shall relegate the money question from the halls of Con-gress to the marts of commerce.

An English vicar on a Monday morning was standing at his gate, when one of his parishioners arrived with a basket of potatoes. "What's this?" said the vicar. "Please, sir," replied the man, "it's some of our very best taturs—a very rare kind, sir. My wife said you should have some of them, as she heard you say in your sermon, that the common taturs didn't agree with you.

May-day in Ireland and Scotland.

Thorne in St. Nicholas.] In Dublin the youths decorated a bush four or five feet high with candles, which they lighted and danced around till burnt out. They then lighted a huge bonfire, threw the bush on it, and continued their dance around that. In other parts of Ireland the boys had a mischievous habit of running through the streets with bundles of nettles, with which they struck the face and hands of every one they met. The sting of the nettle perhaps you know is a very uncomfortable pain. The same people are very superstitious and they believed that the power of the Evil Eye was greater on the first day of May than at any other time, and they insured a good supply of milk for the year by putting a green bough against the house, which is certainly an easy way. In old times the Druids drove all their cattle through the fire, to keep them from diseases, and this custom still survives in parts of Ireland, where many a peasant who owns a cow and a bit of straw is careful to do the same.

In the Scottish Highlands, in the eighteenth century, the boys had a curious custom. They would go to the moors outside of the town and make a round table in the sod by cutting a trench around it deep enough for them to sit down to their grassy table. On this table they would kindle a fire and cook a custard of eggs and milk, and knead a cake of oat meal, which was toasted by the fire. After eating the custard the cdke was cut into as many parts as there were boys; one piece was made black with coal, and then all put into a cab. Each boy was in turn blindfolded, and made to take a piece, and the one who selected the black one was to be sacrificed to Baal, whose favor they wished to ask for their harvest. The victim in that day had only to leap through the fire; but there is little doubt that the whole thing was a survivor from the days when human beings were really sacrificed.

In the island of Lewis, in the west of Scotland, there prevails a custom of sending a man very early on May day to cross a certain river, believing that if a woman crossed it first the salmon would not come into the stream for a year.

Street Scenes in Bucharest.

[Edward King in Lippincott's Magazine.]
I fancy there is no avenue in Europe where one may see as many curious and striking figures as on the Podou Mogosoi in Bucharest. There are prosperous farmers in Roumania, although the villages are squalid and semi-barbarous, and these people take solid satisfaction in coming to Bucharest once or twice a year. All summer long, and at all hours of the day, the promenader may meet the tiller of the soil, his wife and their pretty browneyed daughter in procession visiting the shops on the Mogosoi. The father wears a linen suit ornamented with red or blue; the trousers are so wide that they seem like meal-bags; the jacket is also ample; and the bold rus-tic displays the massive square of his more or less heroic breast, which is burned to a deep red by the generous sun. His head is crowned with a broad black hat, almost as ugly as that of a Spanish priest. Sometimes he is bare-footed, and sometimes he wears coarse shoes.

The women's costumes are at once simple and picturesque; their jackets and skirts are made of coarse stuffs tastefully ornamented; and a scarf protects the head and face from the blinding light. In the spring and autumn rainy seasons, when the Rou-manian village streets are turned into farmer is armed usually, but only with a little knife, which would serve in case some vagabond attacked him. Crime is not frequent in Roumania; cases of assassination are almost unheard of in the large towns, and in the wild and remote districts brigandage yearly becomes less and less trouble-some. The brigand, when he is caught, gets short shrift.

A friend of mine was traveling ten years since in a thinly-settled section of the province, and was attacked in a wooded place by two rascals, who shot at him and his servant. As they approached the wagon my friend took ood aim and shot one of the brigands dead; the other ran away. The gentleman drove on to the next town, and narrated the occurrence to the local authorities. "Hum!" said the police-"we'll send some one find who it was, and to bury him, in a day or two."

An Indian Tradition.

Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth he also made three men, all of whom were fair-complexioned, and that after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed and came out fairer than before: the second kesitated a moment. during which time the water, agitated by the first, had become muddled, and when he bathed he came up coppercolored; the third did not leap until the water became black with mud, and he came out dark in color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in color gave the black man first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and, having felt the weight, chose the heaviest: copper-colored man chose the next viest, leaving the white man the htest. When the packages were lightest. opened, the first was found to contain pades, hoes, and all the implements of labor: the second enwrapped hunting, fishing, and warlike apparatus; third gave the white man pens, ink, and paper, the engine of the mind. the means of mutual mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

Adversity exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise and industrious, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle

industrious. Get that you may give; and fail not to give when you have got.

The Sing-away Bird.

O say, have you heard of the sing-away bird That sings where the Runaway river Runs down with its rills from the baldheaded hills That stand in the sunshine and shiver? "O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"
How the pines and the birches are stirred
By the trill of the sing-away bird! And the bald headed hills, with their rocks and

their rills
To the tune of his rapture are ringing,
And their faces grow young, all their gray mists among, While the forests break forth into singing

"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"
And the river runs singing along;
And the flying winds catch up the song.

It is nothing but—hush! a wild white-throated thrush. thrush.
That emptied his musical quiver
With a charm and a spell over valley and dell
On the banks of the Runaway river.
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"
Yet the song of the wild singer had
The sound of a soul that is glad.

And beneath the glad sun many a glad-hearted one set the world to the tune of his gladness.
The river shall sing it, the breezes shall wing it Till life shall forget its long sadness.

"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"
Sing, spirit, who knowest joy's Giver;
Sing on, by time's Runaway river!
—[Lucy Larcom in St. Nicholas for May.

OUT IN A BLOW.

In the year 1845 I made a voyage to China by the way of Cape Horn. I had command of the good ship Angelo, and was blessed with a good crew. We had a hard time getting around the southern capes of America, but when we entered the Pacific we found the weather good and for some the weather good, and for some time we went gliding on our way, without trouble or hindrance. I stopped at Valparaiso, where I remained eight days, and then I set sail for New Zealand, on business connected with the United States Christian Missions. For eleven days after clearing Valparaiso we had fair wind, but on the evening of the twelfth day we had indications of a storm. I had the sail shortened, taking in the top-gallant sails and double-reefing the top-

About nine o'clock in the evening the wind came round from the eastward and blew a gale, and by mid-night I was forced to lay to. In the morning, when the sun rose there was a lull in the gale, and I began to flatter myself that we were cheaply rid of the

storm.
At noon I was able to get the sun, and I found my ship to be in longitude 128 degrees west, and latitude 32 degrees 15 minutes south, and the wind had now become light baffling, but with a heavy sea. Towards the middle of the forenoon, my mate, who was an experienced seaman, and an older man than myself, named Hunter, came to me and asked me what I thought of the weather. 'It's not settled yet, by any means,"

"No," he said emphatically; "and that's not the worst of it. We are going to have a stinger."

"I think we shall have more gales," I responded, "for it is now evident enough that the storm is not wholly

"Aye—and we shall catch it this time more southerly. I tell ye cap-tain, we've got to stand around some before we get clear of this place. I've been here before."
"So have I," I replied, "several

times; but I never happened to get caught in a storm of any account on

the Pacific yet."

"Oh, but I have," resumed Mr. Hunter with a shudder. "By my soul, they can get up some good blows here when they true." when they try. I rode out here in '29, in an old hulk of a barque, belonging in New York, and for eight and forty hours we expected every minute to have to say our prayers for the last time. I hope I mayn't see another.

After this the mate went forward to attend to securing the anchors and having all ready for bending the cables if necessity should occur, for I was de-termined to leave no point unattended to. At five o'clock the wind was warm, seeming much like the fanning from a hot oven, and it seemed in circles. It blew from no steady point, but was constantly whirling and changing. Heavy clouds had come up to the northward and the westward, while to the southward and eastward there seemed to be a sort of a lurid vapor rising and extending itself along the horizon. The clouds which I spoke of rose very fast, and when they had attained a great height they passed over our heads, and then settled down gradually until they rested on the bosom of the sea above us, enveloping us in a thick, cool mist. This was to me a curious phenomenon but was to me a curious phenomenon but this was not the end. In half an hour the vapor swept away to the westward and northward again. It did not rise but slowly pass away till it rested on the horizon like a land bank. The appearance of things in the opposite direction had changed somewhat, the vapor there having grown more dense, and wearing a ghastly livid hue. The strange warmth which I had experienced in the atmosphere was gone, and a coolness, which came in little puffs, had succeeded. It seemed as though some one was standing beside

me puffing in my face.

As the sun sank into vapor which rested on the western horizon, it had a strange look, seeming like a huge lantern of blue glass; but I did not gaze long upon it for my attention was called the other way. The heavens to the southward and eastward had grown black as night, save a long ens to the southward and eastward had grown black as night, save a long line of livid light that rested directly upon the water. The puffs of cool air which I had felt now ceased and our ship lay in a dead calm, rising and falling like a living monster upon the long heavy swells. I immediately ordered the ship to be stripped of her canvas. The top gallant masts had already been sent on deck, thus relieving the ship of all her lofty spars I asked my mate if he thought there can was a mass of bold, seather that the state of Michigan has been four years in the business of propagating and distributions of this discovery was quickly dampened. Just as the day was about to break, there came upon our ears the sound of something else beside wind! At length the light of day came and we saw the scene we had been so fearfully dreading. Right ahead, at a distance less than ten miles, was the shore of I asked my mate if he thought there would be any use of leaving any sail dashed rocks which was presented to

"No," he said; "I should say not. If the blow comes, as I think it will, a sail will be of no more use than a shirt."

That was my mind, too; and my orhad not to wait long.
"Do you see that?" said Hunter, at

stand still. I went to my cabin and got my glass, and by the time I return-ed it was light enough to see the shore southward and eastward.

I had seen it, and it was a long line of white foam. In a moment more came a rumbling sound, like the distant reverberations of a cannon. Our tant reverberations of a cannon. Our ship lay nearly stern-to and I waited the coming of the gale with almost breathless anxiety.

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"The desire is to pass laws regulating the mesh of the nets, the seasons in which they shall be cast, and also through my soul.

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And it came! It roared like thunder, over the foaming waves, and the spray was rained upon us in torrents. The ship gave one plunge, and for a few moments I thought she would go under; but she finally struggled up and throwing off her load of water, she started on before the wind. I examined the compass and found it to come from a point about southeast by east. I had one source of comfort and that was that I had plenty of sea room. I threw the log after the ship had got full headway, but it was impossible to make anything from it, for the mad sea that had leaped up before the gale "brought the log home," so that the reel would hardly turn, save by fits and starts.

All night long the gale continued with unabated fury, and towards morning it became evident that we must throw over most of our cargo, or else set some sail, as the seas were now very high, and they were beginning to run faster than the ship went, and I saw that should we be overtaken by some of the immense mountains of water, they would instantly swamp us. I ordered the foresail to be set, it having already been double-reefed be-fore it was furled. By care in easing away the buntlines and clew-garnets, and in hauling down the sheets, we got the sail safely set; but this would not answer long. The seas were now so high that they took the wind out of the sails nearly half the time, and it soon became evident that we must set one of the top-sails. I felt sure the ship would scud the easier under the that set.

It was now morning, and the wind had not lost a whit of its fury. I tried many times to heave the log, but it would 'come home' with the seas. Once, however, I managed to run off six knots, and I knew we were going faster than that—we were going ten at least. Noon came, and the gale was still up in all its power. I began to have some fears that we should not be able to weather it, for the fore-top-sail had more strain upon it than I liked. I feared it would give way. I knew that if it did go our chance of safety would be small, for I had seen enough of ships in gales, to know that under the main-topsail she was apt to yaw and broach to. I had seen the same training the same training to the same training to the same training and broach to. I had some stout ex-cellent seamen, and it was to their faithfulness and experience at the helm that we in a great measure owed our salvation, for even the slightest mistake or mishap at the helm might

have proved fatal at once. Our course was now northward by west, and we had run nearly that for the last 20 hours; and yet I could not tell how far we had run—I could guess and this was all. Iset at two hundred miles, but the mate said it was more.

Night came again and the gale was

still blowing furiously, and when I went down to my cabin that night I prayed. At midnight I went on deck, but the mate would not go below.
The men had become fear-stricken, for the ship was now wrenched and loosened fearfully, and I found it necessary to keep the pump going all the

I went back to my cabin at one o'clock and sat down to my chart. I made as close a reckoning as I could of our sailing distance, and I knew that I had the course true. Then I placed my parallel upon the chart, and at the first look my lips started apart with an utterance of horror and my eyes glared wildly. My rule struck the island of St. Elmo, and if our mate was correct in his estimate of our ve-locity, we could not be over fifty miles distant from that island, and what added to the danger, I was not fully sure of our position even so far as the course was concerned, for I knew there was a considerable current in this por-tion of the Pacific, setting to the west-

two minutes he leaped up again. "Good Heaven, cap'n!" he cried, St. Elmo is right ahead and surely not more than fifty miles off! We are gone as sure as fate!"

"But may not the current have set us to the westward of it?" I said

hopefully.
"No," was bis quick response. We went on deck, and after a few moments' consultation I ordered the helmsman to keep the ship's head west-nor-west if possible. He tried it, but it was hard work, for ever and anon the sea would knock her off like a cork, and the danger of being pooped by the huge water mountains was now threatening us all the time. Yet I made the man at the wheel give her all the starboard helm she could possibly bear. I said nothing to the men of the new danger that threatened us, but from the looks of myself and mate they guessed it; and when at length we were obliged to confess the whole, they were perfectly horror-stricken, yet they were prompt to duty, and shortly they were resigned to their fate—that is they were more calm than before the new danger was made known to them, though it may have been only the calmness of despair,

St. Elmo! It was a mass of bold, sea-

towards the rocks. What could be ensues through the using of the pres-That was my mind, too; and my order for furling all sail was obeyed.

Then I had live-lines rove, and after this we waited for the storm. But we had not to wait long.

"Do you see that?" said Hunter, at got my glass, and by the time I return-diministration of what shores? The unit could be done? Instinctively I cast my eyes towards my mate, and saw that he was very pale; I knew that my own face must be pale too. But I could not stand still. I went to my cabin and got my glass, and by the time I return-diministry or what should be entired the using of the present close-meshed nets by the fisher-meshed nets by

"Well?" said the mate, interroga-

"I am sure if we could clear that point we should be safe," I added.
"If we could clear it," said Hunter;
"but that is impossible."

I hesitated a single moment, and then my mind was made up.
"Boys," I cried, speaking loud enough to be heard above the roar of the tempest, "if we run ashore upon these reals we are dead men just as those rocks we are dead men, just as sure as fate, no power can save a soul of us, But if we can clear that westerly point we may be saved. By the help of God, I shall make a trial."

help of God, I shall make a trial."
"To clear that point, you will have to put the ship's head due west, certainly," said Hunter.
"I know it," was my reply.
"And she cannot be put there," he said. "She could not live a moment with her broadside thus exposed."
"I shell try it!" was my engwer.

"I shall try it!" was my answer; and thereupon I ordered the fore and main-topmen to go aloft and loose the maintop-sail. It was already close reefed. Every movement was carefully performed. I had the helm put to starboard as far as would answer and then the lee sheet was hauled home. Next the weather clew came down, and we got the yard hoisted clear of the cap in safety. The storm-mizzen mast was set, and I soon found that the fore-staysail would be of benefit if it would hold. The mate said I was mad. I pointed to the rocks and asked him if he would like to run in there. fore-topsail, and accordingly I had there. I acknowledged that my present course would be madness if there was any other plan within the bounds of possibility.

The ship was now heading due west, and she was going through the water fast. Every hatch was battoned and we were in for it. I prayed then and I saw others pray for there was need of it. I had four stout men lashed at the wheel, for they could not have stood without. I stood by the mizzen mast and hung on upon the pin-rack. Six times did I see the lee main yardarm dip into the water, and yet the ship did not go over! We were litterunder water two thirds of the time and yet we did not founder. The masts groaned in their steppings and chocks; the sheets strained and vibrated like the strings of a viol; the canvass swelled out until each particular thread seemed ready to snap, and the old ship heeled over until her yards almost lay in the water. Of course the men could no longer work at the pumps; they could only hang on upon whatever same in their way, and there wait and pray. Hadit now been necessary to pull a rope it could not have been done, for had any man let go his hold, he would surely have gone

overboard. On we dashed—on—on; and yet the ship was upon her keel. At length the point we would clear was under our lee bow. It was surely not over a cable's length distant. There might be other rocks in the sea-rocks of which I knew nothing; but I cared not for them then; I thought only of

the point in sight.
"Merciful heaven!" gasped the mate, we are gone!"

A sea struck us at that moment, sweeping its crest high over the tops, and the next instant we were engulf-ed. I thought now that we were truly gone; I felt the cold flood all about me; I experienced the sense of a downward motion, and I felt the dull gurgle of waters above me; yet I held on. It may have been a minute -perhaps only a few seconds-but it eemed a great while to me, for I surely thought of a thousand things the while—and then I found daylight again. The old ship had struggled up from the grasp of the ocean grave, and ropes in the struggle.

look upon the shore, and—we were safe! The point of rocks was under our starboard quarter; we were again before the wind, and ahead of us the sea for many miles was clear! The sun rose and the gale lost its power, and by nine o'clock it was calm and pleasant, though the sea ran high and strong. Three days after we ran into St. Michael, where we easily repaired our slight damages, and then we once more set sail on our voyage.

Wholesale Destruction of Whitefish.

The following from the Wisconsin State Journal will be read with interest by people interested in fish culture:
"Hon, A. J. Kellogg, one of the Fish
Commissioners of the State of Michigan, called upon us to-day in company with Hon. Wm. Welch, one of the Fish Board of Wisconsin. Mr. Kellogg is visiting the State in the interests of the Michigan board, and is also authorized to speak for Ohio. His mission is to create a public sentiment in the States bordering upon the Great Lakes, and in Canada, against the wholesale destruction of white fish which is now going on, and to en-deavor to secure legislative action in

the stoppage of the same.

"Mr. Kellogg says that the State of Michigan has been four years in the business of propagating and distributing white fish, and has placed in the lakes surrounding her over 50 millions of that variety. Canada has placed in St. Elmo! It was a mass of bold, seadashed rocks which was presented to us, and a cry of horror went up from my men.

The wind was still powerful, and we were being hurled on at a fearful rate towards the rocks. What could be consistent with the rocks white and be made to the rocks. What could be consistent with the rocks. 25,000,000 in the last two years, while

I can just see the top of the next predicts that in ten years a white fish The engineering courses will be subin the Great Lakes will be a genuine curiosity, and the occupation of thou-sands of families and large cash capito the culture, care and transportation of white fish which formerly did a business of from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per annum, but are not now paying expenses—the cause, the destruction by close nets of the young fish. In Milwaukee alone, there is capital to the extent of \$75,000 employed in this single branch of the fish interest; in Grand Haven, Mich., twice that amount, and large establishments at Racine; while along the shores of Lake Michigan thousands of families derive their employment from white fish catching, but find it gradually falling off.

are petitioning Congress to stop the are petitioning Congress to stop the ruthless slaughter, and to make international regulations governing it. In the and the fishermen will also be the fishermen will also be JAMES B. ANGELL, President. reform for fear of unscrupulous competitors, and the most enlightened are now favoring legislative restrictions.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Some Radical Changes in Its Courses of Study.

The faculty of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts in the University of Michigan desire to announce some important changes, which are now to be made in the work of that department. The principal reasons for making these changes are the three following:
First—We desire that the Univer-

sity shall more completely fulfill its functions as an integral part of our State system of public instruction. We do not intend to lower its standard. of scholarship. But we wish to bring its work and that of the good high schools into complete connection and co-ordination. We wish that each of co-ordination. We wish that each of the complete courses in the well equip-ped and well conducted high schools shall find its proper sequel in some course here which shall lead to a de-gree. We desire that students of suffi-ciently mature age who have prepar-ed themselves in the high schools to pursue with adventage with the pursue with advantage any study which is taught in the University, may have an opportunity to take up that study with us, whether circum-stances permit them to complete a full course or not. The University will offer its aid to all those whom the high schools have prepared to make their residence here creditable to the University and useful to themselves.
Secondly—We cherish the convic-

tion that good results will follow from granting to our students larger liberty than they now enjoy in selecting subjects of study. This conviction has been greatly strengthened by the happy influence already exerted by opening to seniors a large choice of studies. Thirdly—We believe that the plan proposed furnishes the student a great stimulus to make as rapid progress.

stimulus to make as rapid progress and as large attainments as he can in-stead of contenting himself with doing the average work of men in a class. It will relieve the more capable scholar from the necessity of regulating his progress by that of classmates whom he might easily outstrip. Every inducement is offered to each student to broaden his work or to complete his course at the earliest day practicable for him. The aim is to impress each one with the idea that he is doing individual work, not class work.

We propose, therefore,
1. To add to the courses already established one new course, which shall be the natural sequel to the so-called English course of high schools. This new course will consist of studies general ward, and hence I knew not how to steer to avoid the fatal island. I called Hunter down and showed him the chart. He sat down and in less than two minutes he leaped up again.

The west glance was for my men. They were all safe—every one. But the sails were gone. Nothing but the fore staysail was left—all the rest had been torn from the boit the rope in the struggle. Then I gave one timid, trembling in history, will be specified and report upon the shore, and—we were quired. The election of the remainder necessary to fill the course may be made from any of the studies taught in this department. Those who com-plete the course will receive the de-gree of Bachelor of Letters.

Students who show by examinations (or if coming from approved high schools, by diploma) that they have completed the studies of the English course as now given in our best high schools, can be admitted to this new

II. To admit to the University any person of sufficient age who gives sat-isfactory evidence that his residence here can be made conducive to his good and that he is fitted to do his work in a manner not discreditable to the University. If he does not wish to graduate, a certificate will be given him on his departure, specifying what work he has completed. (The particular requirements for the admission of each student will be made known

of each student will be made known in a subsequent announcement).

III. Each student may elect his studies, and may pursue them in any order he may choose, subject only to the following regulations.

(a) If he is a candidate for a degree, he must at some time take all the students.

he must at some time take all the studies which are "required" for the degree he seeks.

(b) Before entering on any study the student must give the professor in charge satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to pursue it with advantage. Each professor will specify what stud ies shall precede any given study in

his department.

(c) The faculty will require a student to drop a part of his work at any time, if in their opinion he is undertaking to work to be a superior of the superior taking too much, or to take additional work if they think that he is not sufficiently employed.

IV. A certain amount of work to be done rather than a fixed time in which certain work shall be done will be named as the condition of graduation. The completion of a certain number of studies will be required for attaining a degree. The gifted and diligent scholar, it is expected, may complete the requisite number of studies in shorter time than the less gifted or the less diligent student, or he may enrich

stantially unchanged. The work in no course will be lessened. In some courses it will be increased. The sands of families and large cash capitals will be gone. There are single establishments in Michigan devoted modifications with the purpose of making it more conformable in fact to its name. Two years of strictly scientific course will receive important modifications with the purpose of making it more conformable in fact to its name. Two years of strictly scientific course will receive important modifications. its name. Two years of strictly scientific work will be required in it. On and after September, 1879, one year's study of Latin will be required for

admission to it.

We hope to offer about 120 subjects or studies, each of which will be taught through a semester, some of them daily, some four times a week, and others with less frequency.

VI. In a few weeks another announcement giving fuller details of the plan will be issued. Meanwhile we request the friends of the University to circulate this announcement Throughout Michigan, the people are petitioning Congress to stop the among those who may be interested in it, and especially among teachers

ANN ARBOR, May 8, 1878.

"Mary, my love, do you remember the text this morning?" "No, pa, I never can remember the text; I have such a bad memory." "By the way, did you notice Susan Brown?" joined

in Mary's mother. "Oh, yes; what a fright! She had on her last year's bonnet done up, a pea-green silk, a black mantilla, brown boots, an imitation of Honton collar, a lava brace-let, her old ear-rings and such a fen!" let, her old ear-rings, and such a fan !"
"Well, my dear, your memory is certainly 'bad.'"

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GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEM-ISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WILLIAM, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic. ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SUL-

PHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which in addition tion to its purifying effects, remedies and PRE-VENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair. Physicians speak of it in high terms. Prices-25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per

N.B.—Sent by Mail, Prepaid, on receipt of price, and 5 cents extra for each Cake. "HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"

Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and \$1.20.

Black or Brown, 50 Cents. C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

		TO SECURITY CONTROL IN CONTROL OF THE PARTY		
Local Matters.	LESS	ORDERS DRAWN NOT IN TREASURER'S R		3 Follo 4 " 5 Mars
25 Visiting Cards, neatly	No. 101	G E Whitmore, \$ 6 45 A Crane 25 00		6 "mount
Frinted, for TEN CENTS, A at the "Commercial" Office.	104	F Joslin 83 30 C & F Joslin 65 55		1 Mars
E Larger quantities at pro- S Frontionately low rates. The	106	Marshal	83	3 Mars 4 5 Follr 6 Mars
best bristol board stock used and —either white or tinted, as	Am	nount of orders paid by Treas- urer\$ 8 047	85	7 8 Folli 9 Mars
desired.	No.	SINKING FUND.	0	rders o
29 Marshal, sundries bill item-	11 12 14	Bridge bond	0.00	mount
30 do cleaning gutters 1 88 31 P Rigney, lighting lamps		* " 300 \$5,000 erest on Bonds.	0.00	1 Mars 2 3 4 Folls
August	D	ridge bonds. \$112, 12 \$200, 14 \$64, 18 \$24. 40* S172, 12 \$200, 14 \$64, 18 \$24. 40* S5, 2 \$35, 3 \$14, 4 \$49, 5 \$7, 6 \$105, 7 \$35, \$52,50, 10 \$17.50, 11 \$35	0.00	5 Mari 6 Folli 7 Sara
supervisor	1 \$ 9 F	35, 2 \$35, 3 \$14, 4 \$49, 5 \$7, 6 \$105, 7 \$35, \$52.50, 10 \$17.50, 11 \$35		8 C. S 9 Mars 10
34 Follmor & Scovill, lumber. 11 08 35 H D Edwards, ropes and	1 S	inking Fund bonds, old issue. 80, 2 \$80, 3 \$40, 4 \$40, 5 \$40, 6 \$40 7 \$40,	0,00	12 Foll 13 Ann M
tackle	9	Sinking Fund bonds, new issue.	0.00	14 Mar 15 Foll 16 17 Mar
bridge		\$6,79 erest on bond No. 8, \$70, 1st issue, unpaid.		18
39 P Rigney, lighting lamps September	88		0.00	Deduc 16 Foll 17 Mar 18
Ave bridge 247 00 41 Wm King, pattern 1 25	91	1st ward fund, transfer 22d " " 3	4.00 7.80 7.09	Amount
42 Marshal, sundries bills item- ized	98 94 95	Washtenaw County, poor at county	7.75 3.71 1.25	1 Mar 2 3
44 City Atty, 2d 1 salary 25 00 45 City Clerk, """ 75 00	96 97 98	C. King & Son, supplies	3.12 3.00 6.33 3.35	5 Foll
46 Drury & Taylor, lamps 6 09 47 Allen & Hunt, insurance 15 00 48 P Rigney, lighting lamps	100 101 102	C. Homer Cady,	4.33 2.80 2.00	7 Mar 8 9 C. S 10 Pars
October	1 2	I. Schade, supplies	4.00 4.00 4.00	Amoun
50 do work on Forest Ave bridge	9 5	E. Batwell, medical attendance	2.00 2.00	1 Mar 2 J. H
est Ave bridge 501 73	1 8	J. E. Smith, wood	20.00	Amoun
Ave bridge 144 65 53 Detroit Electrical Works, battery 12 55	9 18	G. A. Neat,	8.80 1.95 1.75	Mich
54 Follmor & Scevill, lumber. 56 76 55 J & W L McCollough, pile points	8 16	Shier & Davis, " Wallace & Clarke "	28.44 10.35 10.00 1.05	T
56 Marshal, sundries bill item- ized	8 20	A. F. Kinne, medical aitendance	1,05 13.80 8.00 13.55	
57 Geo Moffatt lumber Forest Ave bridge 202 4 58 Marshal, labor Forest Ave	2	2 J. Wanzer, milk. 3 C. M. Harris, supplies. 4 C. F. Ashley, medica attendance. 5 C. Siegmond, rent of house.	1.60 4.35 5.00 3.60	A David
bridge	1 2 2	6 Shier & Davis, supplies	72.55 31.25 10.89	Chicago Michiga New B
st bridge	4 3	o Mack & Mack, funeral expenses	13.54	Niles - Kalama
Forest Ave bridge 37 7 62 Beach Man'f'g Co, repairs	6 3	Wallace & Clarke, funeral expenses W. Pattison, medical attendance	8.00 17.00 14.00	Battle (
on fire engine 19 5 63 P Rigney, lighting lamps November 32 0	5 3 3 3 5	6 Robbins & Sweet, " 7 L. Forsyth, " 8 W. B. Martin, " 9 C. McCormick "	2.00	Albion Jackso
64 Follmor & Scovill, lumber 9 0 65 L A Barnes, sundries, bill	0 4	O. Keller, hursing	15.75 28.96 18.00	Jackso Chelses Dexter Ann A
itemized	0 4	4 F. K. Bexford.	65.21 15.47 43.54 8.98	Ypsilar Wayne G. T. J Detroit
67 C R Pattison, printing 36 5 68 C S Woodard, surveying. 5 0	- G	The L. Dayis, inculcal accordance	2.25 8.00 6.50 19.64	The lanti,
69 Lang & Martin, bolts &c Forest Ave bridge 39 6 70 M L Shutts, assessing liquor		8 Dr. A. F. Kinne, 9 W. B. Martin, supplies. 10 J. G. Havens & Bro., supplies. 11 D. A. Post, medical attendance. 12 A. F. Kinne, medical attendance. 13 A. Reynolds, wood.	4.50 8.00 90.03	1
tax	00	3 A. Reynolds, wood	13.92 49.78 1.50 11.00	
30 76 to Sept. 30 77 586 5 72 J T McIntyre, rent of wood yard and taxes 62 5	2K	58 G. Babcock, supplies	26.09 9.03 9.07	and ald
73 R C Hayton, repairing gas lamps 4		of C. McCormick, if Wallace & Clarke, funeral expenses, 22 Farmers' Store, supplies, 33 Geo. A. Neat, 44 F. K. Rexford,	15.00 7.28 8.34 35.78	Detroi G. T. Wayn Ypsila
74 O E Thompson, care neptune engine &c 33 75 Marshal, building walk 22 9	16	ge C. Fing & Son supplies and wood	13.21 206.66 26,28	Ann A Dexte Chelse Jackse
76 do Rent and sundries. 19 5	20	50 C. Rug & Con, Cappy 67 A. Reynolds, wood 68 Shier & Davis, supplies 69 Hewitt & Champion, wood 70 A. F. Kinne, medical attendance	10.00 18.00 5.75	Jacks
78 C Newell, constable fees 3 4 79 P Rigney, lighting lamps December 32 6	00	Outstanding orders paid this year. 59 L. Schade,	952.65 1.81	Battle
80 Marshal, sundries	334	Deduct orders drawn and not in	954.46	Niles Michie Chica
fire engine 40 '		Treas. report. \$10.00 68 Shier & Davis \$10.00 69 Hewitt & Champion \$18.00 90 A. F. Kinne 5.75	33.75	*Sund
engine 28 . 34 Wesley Crum, repairs on fire engine	59	Amount paid by Treasurer	920.71	
85 G W Shipman, repairs on fire eagine 9	279	commenced his duties as sup't of poor	-	HENR Chie
86 Treasurer Washtenaw Co., fine money 15 87 Marshal, 3d ½ salary and	00	FIRST WARD FUND. 1 S. A. Hunt, gravel	3.00	Deti
sundries		4 Folimor & Scovill, lumber	52.37	· 成功
88 City Clerk, 3d 1 salary 75 89 City Atty, and sundries 37 90 P Rigney, lighting lamps	95	7 Follmor & Scovill, lumber	18.56	Detr Mail
January	70	8 Peter Tyler, graver 9 Marshall, building crossing 10 "" 11 Follmor & Scovill, lumber 12 Marshall, building crossings	5.88 5.98 1.70 123.88	Even
92 Lee Yost, services as supervisor	00	13 " street work	\$296.63	STORY STORY
94 P Rigney, lighting lamps February	00	Amount paid by treasurer	-	Detr Mail
95 Marshal, sundries		SECOND WARD FUND. 1 J. T. McIntire, ditching. 2 Marshall, building crossings. 3 P. Tyler, gravel. 4 Follmor & Seovill, lumber	3.00 37.54 1.80	Ever
97 John G Crane, justice fees 13 98 R H Wilson, repairs on fire	77	6 Follmor & Scovill, lumber	26.31	TOT SELECT
99 E A Pitkin, posting election	75 50	8 P. Tyler, gravel 9 Marshall, building crossings	80 8 34 24.76	M
100 P Rigney, lighting lamps March	00	10 Follmor & Scovill, lumber 11 Marshall, building crossings and St. work. 12 " " and St. work. 13 " " and St. work.	32.37 48.90	Vicin
101 G E'Whitmore, glass 6 102 Clerks of Election, 20 103 A Crane, 1 salary 25	00	15 Marshall, cleaning streets	21.00	
104 F Joslin, " and cash expenses 83	30	17 "repairing crossings	16.80 18.00 55.50	Hair
306 Marshal, 1 salary and steet	55	21 Follmor & Scovill, lumber	\$567.9]	i .
work	06 47	Deduct orders drawn and not in	\$575.79	- 1001
ORDERS PAID, NOT IN LAST YEAR'S REPORT TREASURER.	OF	Treas. report.; \$55.56 20 Marshall \$55.56 21 Follmor & Scovill 30.88	86.4	- 1
No. 106 M L Shutts, service board		Amount paid by treasurer	\$489.3	
registration 4 Thompson, salary and	35	THIRD WARD FUND. 1 Marshall, repairing culvert	_ 21.9	3 5
111 Frank Joslin, salary and insurance 104	70	3 Marshall, street work 4 "building crossings 5 Follmor & Scovill, lumber 6 Marshall, building crossings	- 00.0	8 2 1 1 1
112 J W Babbitt, use of room for registration 4	00	8 Follmor & Scovill, lumber	- 0.0	8 5 0 S
114 J H Sampson, hardware 3	70 73	3 Marsian, convening 10 P. Tyler, gravel 11 Marshall, building crossings 12 Followor & Scovill, lumber 13 Marshall, street work and crossings 14 Propagating crossings	- 46.4	8 Eas
115 D W Thompson, supplies. 116 Shier & Davis, " 30	55 86 00	14 "repairing crossings 15 Follmor & Scovill, lumber 16 Marshal, cleaning st's and b'ld'g culverts	- 6.5 - 35.0 - 8.7	5
118 Poor Fund, transfer 600 119 Cornwell Fire Co., services 400	00 00	18 Marshal, graveling streets	227.0 \$636.4	9
120 F J Swain, election service	00 00	Amount paid by treasurer	-	- 100

122 I N Conklin, salary..... 50 00

FOURTH WARD FUND.

		38.31
TRER'S RE-	3 Follmor & Scovill, lumber 5.49	
REIL STEE	3 Follmor & Scovill, lumber 5.49 4 "26.44 5 Marshal, building crossings 15.06 6 "grading streets 133.88	
Secretary of	6 " grading streets	
	Amount paid by treasurer\$188.85	
	FIFTH WARD FUND.	
all sales and	Marshal, b'id'g crossings and culverts 40.08	
L. CHICKLESS AND	1 Marshal, b'ld'g crossings and culverts 40.68 24 Follmor & Scovill, lumber 267.03 3 Marshal, building crossings 1.10	
407 83	4 " 16.35	1
401 00	5 Follmor & Scovill, lumber 17.54	
	3 Marshal, building crossings. 4 " 16.35 5 Foilmor & Seovill, lumber. 17.54 6 Marshal, building crossings. 15.00 7 " bild's cross's and clean's gutters. 27.80 8 Foilmor & Seovill, lumber. 34.91 9 Marshal, st. work and building crossings. 18.13	
8 047 85	9 Marshal, st. work and building crossings. 18.13	
Special Social States	6928 54	
	\$238.54 Orders of 76 and 77 paid this year54.52	
1,400.00		
2,500.00	Amount paid by treasurer\$293.06	
300 00	FIRST DIST. STREET FUND.	
-	2 " " " " " 65.63	
\$5,000.00	3 " " 3d " 28.00 4 Follmor & Scovill, lumber, 3d ward 7.93	
400.00	5 Marshal, culvert repairing " " 26.81	
400.00	6 Follmor & Scovill, lumber, 1st 7 Sarah Hunt, gravel, " " S5.30	
7 \$35, 385.00	8 C. S. Woodard, surveying " 6.25	
	10 " street work, 3d " 68 35	
5 \$14,	11 " ditching, 1st " 2.25	T
	3 " " 3d " 28.00 4 Follmor & Seovill, lumber, 3d ward 7.93 5 Marshal, culvert repairing " 26.81 6 Follmor & Seovill, lumber, 1st " 26.81 7 Sarah Hunt, gravel, " 35.30 8 C. S. Woodard, surveying " 6.25 9 Marshal, gutters " 36.88 10 " street work, 3d " 63.35 11 " ditching, 1st " 2.25 12 Follmor & Scovill, lumber, 3d " 8.51 13 Anne M. VanCleve, damage on opening Wich street 100.00	H
7 \$40, 520.00	Mich street. 100.00 14 Marshal, gutters, 1st ward. 18.25 15 Follmor & Seovill, lumber, 3d ward. 12.62 16 " 6.68 17 Marshal, crossings, etc., " 248.82 18 " street work. 1st " 15.52	-
	15 Follmor & Scovill, lumber, 3d ward 12.62	
350.00	16 17 Marshal, crossings, etc., " " 248.82	
\$6,795.00	18 " street work, 1st " 15.52	
npaid.	\$748.94	
	Deduct orders not in Treas. report. 16 Follmor & Scoviil	7
ar\$ 30.00	17 Marshall 248.82 18 15.52 271.02	
37.08 54.00		
27.80 37.09	Amount paid by treasurer\$477.92	1
27.75	SECGND DIST. STREET FUND.	
ounty 283.71	1 Marshal, street work, 4th ward 69.10	
21.25	2 " crossings, 5th "	
38.12	5 Follmor & Scovill, lumber, 4th ward 31.32	1
6.33		I
3.35	7 Marshal, street work, " " 52.56 8 " " " 118.81 9 C. S. Woodard, surveying, " " 7.50 10 Parsons Bros., iumber, 5th ward 4.95	le
22.80 ster. 32.00	9 C. S. Woodard, surveying, " 150	17
25.47		
4.00 25.00	Amount paid by treasurer	1
4.00	ELLIS STREET CISTERN FUND.	0
2.00	1 Marshal, putting in conductor 16.00 2 J. H. Sampson, conductor from church 16.70	-
12.00	Amount paid by treasurer \$32.70	-
12.00		10
20.00 20.00		i
8.80 1.95	Michigan Central Railroad.	1
1.75	LA M. A. Land Harter of the W. Street Bereit.	-
28.44	TIME TABLE, MAY. 12th, 1877.	-
10.00		-

There yes	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accon	Atlantic	Night
I there is also been	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M
Chicago Lv.	7 30	9 00	4 00		9 (
Michigan City	9 25		6 35		
New Buffalo	9 47	11 27	6 57		11:
		P. M.			A. 1
Niles	10 45	12 15	8 12	9 00	12 3
	P. M.				0
Kalamazoo	12 33	1 40		10 26	2 3
Battle Creek	1 27	2 13		11 08	0
Control welfort	2 23	3 00		11 37	3
Marshall	2 20	3 00	Jack.	A. M.	1111
4.12	2 52	3 21		12 05	4
Albion	- 02	0 21	LLU.	12 00	
JacksonAr.		4 00	A. M.	12 45	4
Jackson Lv.	3 45		5 40		
Chelsea	4 40		6 31	Les and	DOUE.
Dexter	5 0		6 47		
Ann Arbor	5 20	5 10		2 05	
Ypsilanti	5 38				
Wayne Junction-	6 02		7 52		
G. T. Junction	6 33				
DetroitAr.	6 45	6 30	8 40	3 25	8
The Grand I	anids	Exp	ress 1	Baves	Yns
lenti going eas	t of 1	0.15	1 35		1
lonti como eas	21.	Transaction .	The State		

1	GOING WEST.					
3000	amodel point ser yearst at sestimend and oranger	Mail	Day Express.	Jackson Express.	Express.	Pacific Expre
3 7 0 8 4 8 1 6 8 0 0	DetroitLv. G. T. Junction Wayne Junction Ypsilant Ann Arbor Dexter Chelsea JacksonLv.	A. M. 7 00 7 15 7 46 8 10 8 30 8 56 9 15	A. M. 9 85 10 00 10 26 10 45 11 00 P. M. 12 15	5 00 5 82 6 00 6 30 6 53 7 08	7 10 7 36	P. M. 9 5 10 1 10 4 11 0 11 2
5 1 16	Marshall	11 50 P. M. 12 19 1 13 3 05 4 30 6 55	1 55 2 38 4 07 5 20 7 40	6 30 7 55 10 80	12 25 2 38 4 15 6 45	5 4

e Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsi-, going west, at 4:15 P. M. H. B. LEDY ARD.
Gen. Supt., Detroit,
C. Wentworth, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt.

roit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT IPSILIANTI.
Detroit Express
Mail 5:20 P. M.
LEAVE YPSILANTI.
Evening Express 7:40 P. M.
Mail 8:15 A. M.
Table of the Best of the State of
SIGNATION SALINE AND E REINE
the Laiversity . The dres not winted
GOING EAST.
Detroit ExpressArrive 9:50 A. M
Маіl
COING WEST.

RS. GOODING

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS In all the new

LES AND NOVELTIES of the SEASON. Goods constantly on hand. Combings made order at reasonable rates. Hair taken in ex-change for goods. A full line of

DEMOREST'S PATTERNS. and examine our stock. Stamping a specialty, HURON ST.

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IS THE BEST, HE LIGHTEST RUNNING IN THE MARKET COMBINING

SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY. sily operated. Delivers the best gavel for binding, will work on steeper hill-sides, and on rougher ground, will do more work with the same

team, and the best and most economical made. ore purchasing call on WATSON BARR, Stony Creek. Also sells

P. D. BECKWITH'S ROLLER DRILL, The only drill that will work on any kind of ground.

FINE CHROMO AND FRAME, \$2.00.

BEAUTIFUL BRACKETS, \$1.00.

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Picture Frames made in twenty minutes.

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And get the Premium. All who pay to the first of March, 1879, are entitled to it. Subscriptions can

begin at any time. Everybody knows that the COMMERCIAL office turns out the best

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of any establishment in the city, and that its prices are as low for Good work as other concerns charge for POOR.

I respectfully invite the attention of property owners to the following companies

Imperial Northern Insurance Co., Liverpool, Capital, \$23,000,000.

Western Department Continental Capital, \$3,000,000.

> Rhode Island. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Traders', Chicago. Capital, \$500,000.

Not only first-class, reliable companies but at reasonable rates and losses promptly paid. Office at the Depot. Call and see me.

729-740 W. L. Shutts.

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DRUGS.

and night.

MEDICINES

STATIONERY,

Everything in the Drug line I will sell at the VERY LOWEST Cash

PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled, with accuracy, at all times, day

Finest Brand of CIGARS.

FRED F. INGRAM,

Opp. Depot.

Cheap Boots!

I have 300 pairs of Boots I want to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

STOGA BOOTS, KIP BOOTS,

PEGGED and HAND

SEWED BOOTS.

Every man or boy who wants to get a pair of GOOD BOOTS CHEAP, will do well to call and see the Boots and

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Shoe Store in the Arcade Block, Ypsilanti.

Commercial HENDERSON & SWEET,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C.,

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

EDWARDS & COOPER'S OLD STAND.



THAT THE OLD RELIABLE

"BUCKEYE" REAPER and MOWER

Is as yet at the front and leads them all. Of all that started the race with them, scarcely one is left, and why? Because Simplicity, Durability and Good Workmanship are the essential points in all machinery. Farmers call and see them and I will convince you that it has got more good points than any machine in the market. I have the largest and most complete stock of Agr'l Implements in Eastern Mich. to select from, and sell the cheapest for good pay.

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Sabbath School Song Books,

GOOD NEWS

SHINING RIVER.

CLARKE'S REED ORGAN MELODIES,

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTE-

account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons
interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account
and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order
to be published in the YFBILANTI COMMERCIAL a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,

Ludge of Probate.

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate. WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 740-743

Dated May 11th, 1878.

T. Ninde, Attorney. 739-751 Mortgage

sonry, the following described lain to sale of the sal

Assignee of said Mortgage.

Assignee. 736-748

MORTGAGE SALE.

in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, on the third day of June A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated March 2d, 1879.

H. ISABELL ELLAS,
Assigne